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Costly Damage

Bonn Spying Case Runs NATO Aides

By David Haworth

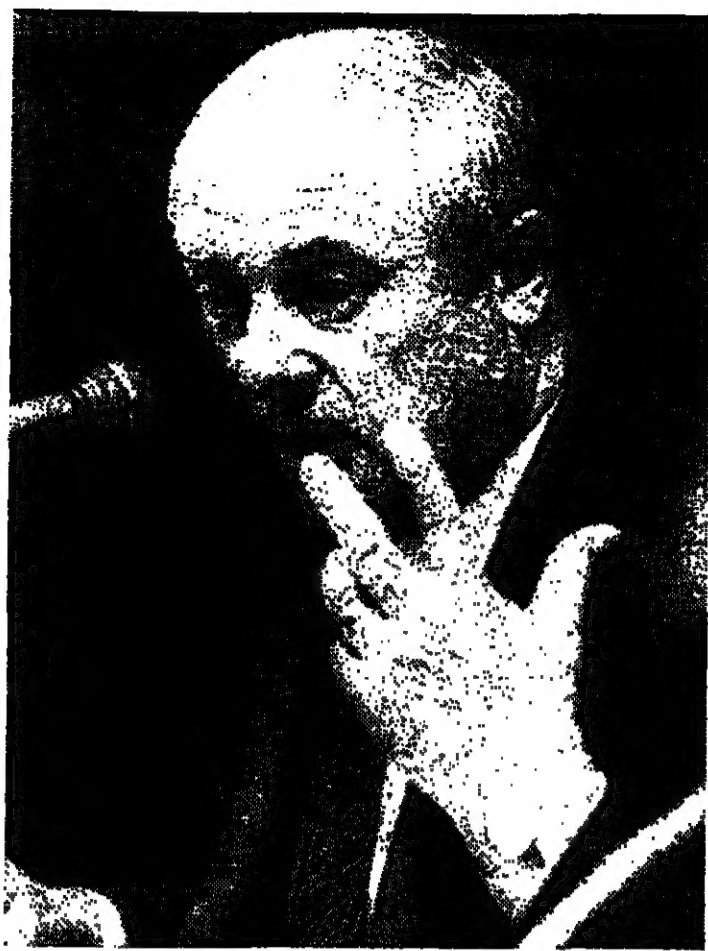
BRUSSELS, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Officials are stunned by the damage done to the Western alliance by the Bonn spying case, according to well-informed sources here.

The damage is in the form of the loss of confidence in the alliance, sources said today. The information concerns NATO's front-line defenses.

A NATO official said, referring to the damage done by the Bonn case, that it is "a serious blow to the alliance." He said that the damage is in the form of the loss of confidence in the alliance.

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George Leber at a press conference yesterday.

East German spies found working in his ministry.

Mr. Leber claimed that whoever passed the report to the newspaper, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, was as guilty of treason as the spy ring, which allegedly had access to more than 1,000 secret NATO and West German documents.

"Both are treason to me," Mr. Leber said at a news conference.

Political Status, Economic Future at Issue

K., Argentina Begin Talks in N.Y. on Falklands

R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Britain began today talks with Argentina on the Falkland Islands, a move that may lead to the return of the islands to British rule.

The Falkland Islands, which lie in the South Atlantic, have been held by Britain since 1833 and 97 per cent of the population are British.

Argentina has claimed the islands since 1828. The British government has said that it is not prepared to discuss the islands' status with Argentina.

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More Than 300 Held in Italy As Riots and Arson Continue

ROME, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Extremists kept up their campaign of violence early today, trying to set fire to the Italian Parliament building and causing a night of rioting in which over 300 people were arrested.

The extremists tried to burn down the offices of the Christian Democrats and Communists, the premises of a West German firm and the home of a neo-Fascist sympathizer.

Last night, thousands of leftists, angry by a ban on an anti-Fascist rally, rioted in Rome. They hurled gasoline bombs at shops and bars, and hijacked cars and buses for use as barricades against police riot squads.

They also sabotaged the traffic light system, causing major jams throughout the city. Over 300 arrests were made.

Firearms Defended

In the Chamber of Deputies, a government spokesman reacted to the current wave of violence by defending the right of police to use firearms as a last resort.

Nicola Lettieri, an under secretary at the Interior Ministry, said police were "forced more and more often to face risks and dangers of every kind through the insane use of arms."

He said that 40 policemen had been killed so far this year and 3,121 injured.

The attacks on West Germans are linked to the escape from Italy in August of the Nazi war criminal Herbert Kappler and the deaths of Beader-Melnhof gang members in West German jails.

Begin Reveals

Egypt and Israel Will Present Peace Treaty Drafts in Cairo

By Flora Lewis

JERUSALEM, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today that Egypt and Israel would each present their draft of a peace treaty when the formal Middle East peace negotiations open in Cairo tomorrow.

An agenda has been worked out for 10 days of negotiation on general aspects of peace and specific issues that do not deal with the most sensitive issues of territory and the problem of Palestinian Arabs.

Then, Mr. Begin continued in an interview, there will be a recess for Christmas and the negotiations will be resumed, probably at the level of foreign ministers, in Cairo or wherever else Egyptian President Anwar Sadat proposes.

shouldn't I be in a good mood? I feel well."

Recounting his talks with Mr. Sadat in Jerusalem, he said with an air of still finding it all hard to believe, "We struck up a friendship. We had very interesting, important talks. Of course, we talked about serious matters, but the time was very short."

He confirmed that both he and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan asked Mr. Sadat to stay on another day to continue the talks,

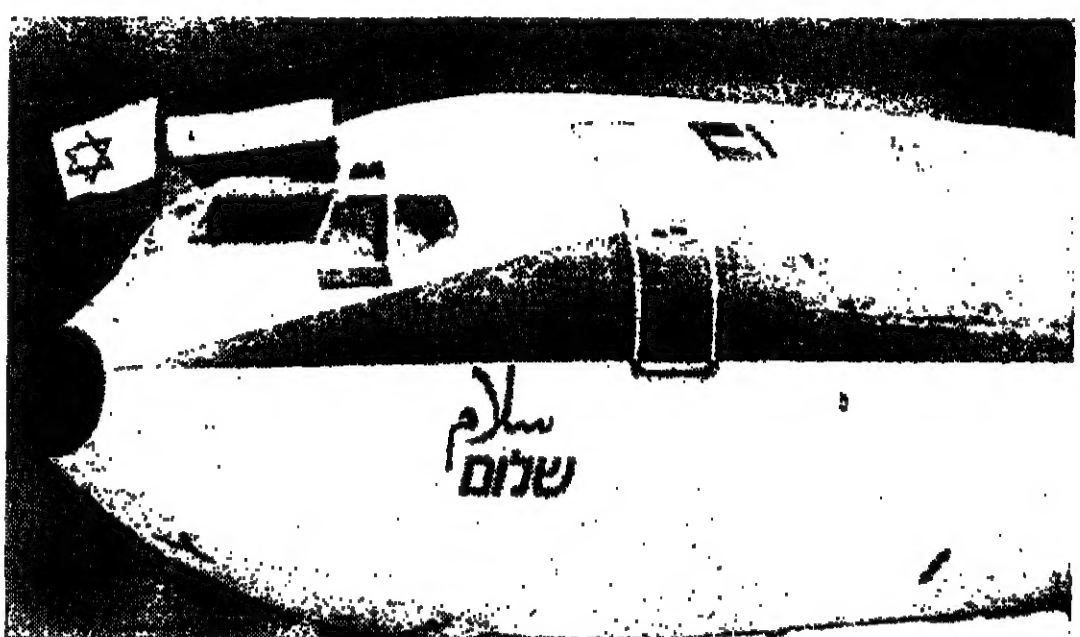
but denied that there was any intention of trying to persuade the Egyptian leader to sign a separate peace treaty.

"It was entirely unconnected with any such idea," he said. "We want a comprehensive settlement, a general peace with all our neighbors. We never suggested a separate peace to Sadat, it never occurred to us."

The draft treaty that Israel has drawn up for submission to Egypt was worked out at the re-

quest of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Mr. Begin disclosed. "He asked me when he was here in August, in Dayan's garden in Tel Aviv [where the Israeli foreign minister gave a reception for Mr. Vance] to prepare a draft. He said that he was asking all the countries involved, so we did it in a few weeks and sent it to him."

Then, when Mr. Sadat came to visit, Mr. Begin said he told the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Israeli and Egyptian flags on the plane carrying the Israeli negotiators to Cairo.

Cairo Talks Begin Today

Israelis Meet Egyptians on Agenda

By H. D. S. Greenway and Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Leaders of the Israeli delegation to the Cairo conference, who arrived from Tel Aviv this morning, met tonight with their Egyptian counterparts to talk over the format of the historic conference that officially opens here tomorrow.

Elihu Ben Elissar and Meir Rosenfeld of Israel met with Hosni Mubarak and Osama el-Bas of Egypt in a room at the Mena House Hotel, at the base of the pyramids, where the conference is to be held. They talk-

ed mainly about the agenda, sources said.

After talking with the Egyptians for 90 minutes half the Israelis then met again with the Egyptians. An Israeli spokesman said that there was a matter of procedure involving the conference and that the two sides were trying to resolve.

[According to Reuters, the problem concerned whether the name of one of the absent Arab parties at the talks should be listed at the conference table as "Palestine" or the "Palestine Liberation Organization."]

It was no surprise that there were procedural problems.

Although both sides realize that the initiative of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat has brought about a major breakthrough in the politics of the Middle East, seldom has an international conference opened with less preparation and both sides are operating in what senior Israeli officials have called "a thick fog." Neither side really knows what to expect from the talks.

The Egyptian view is that a peace settlement can be based only on the principles outlined by Mr. Sadat in Jerusalem—that Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 war, recognition of the national rights of the Palestinians and a mutually agreed upon definition of security. But, the Egyptians say, there is a great deal of flexibility as to how these aims are to be achieved.

Assad Sees Vance, Affirms Talks Opposition

By Bernard Gwertzman

DAMASCUS, Dec. 13 (UPI).—President Hafez al-Assad told Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today that Syria remained unswerving in its opposition to the Cairo meeting and continued to regard Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's initiative as a setback to the chances for an overall Middle East peace settlement.

U.S. officials said that in the four hours spent by Mr. Vance with Mr. Assad and Foreign Minister Abdel Hakim Khaddam, Mr. Assad emphasized the opposite view—that the United States was the Cairo meeting as a forum that could open the way to a comprehensive accord and that therefore it should be supported even though only Israel and Egypt of the regional nations will participate.

advance consultation with other Arab leaders.

Mr. Vance, nearing the end of his Middle East mission on behalf of the Cairo meeting, still hopes that Syria, despite its opposition to the Cairo conference, will remain interested in a negotiated settlement and join the negotiations at a later stage, perhaps if enough progress is made by Egypt and Israel to warrant reconvening the Geneva Middle East peace conference.

Mr. Khaddam and Mr. Assad were described by U.S. officials as restrained in their comments.

Mr. Assad decided not to hold a press conference afterward and the Syrian government's official statement was limited to announcing that it took place.

Syria's principal concern has been that the Cairo conference was called by Mr. Sadat as a cover to negotiate a separate peace agreement with Israel, leaving Syria and Jordan without an accord and the Palestinian question unresolved. The Egyptian

view is that a peace settlement can be based only on the principles outlined by Mr. Sadat in Jerusalem—that Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 war, recognition of the national rights of the Palestinians and a mutually agreed upon definition of security. But, the Egyptians say, there is a great deal of flexibility as to how these aims are to be achieved.

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Opposition Growing in U.S. to Converting to Metric System

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—George Washington suggested it in 1790. Gerald Ford gave it the official presidential seal of approval two years ago. Ford automobiles are measured by it. And the Treasury Department even allowed it to replace the venerable fifth of whiskey.

Everybody, it seems, wants the metric system adopted in the United States except the public.

After an initial flurry of "think metric" publicity, marked by the signing by President Ford of the 1975 Metric Conversion Act, there has been some heavy rethinking on the part of government officials who once predicted an easy shift from the system of pounds, feet and gallons into grams, meters and liters.

"It's slow all right," concedes Jeffrey Odum, metric coordinator for the Bureau of Standards, which is charged with overseeing the conversion. "When people are comfortable with something they aren't about to rush and switch things around." That could be an understatement.

Everyone but Public Wants Switch, Officials Find

When the Federal Highway Administration last year called for comments on its plan to spend about \$100 million converting Alaska's highway signs to metric, 5,000 letters poured in. About 3 per cent favored the idea and the rest did not. The agency shelved its conversion plan in June.

"We got the message," said James Crowley, the federal highway official who was to be in charge of the program. There was a similar reaction

when the Department of Agriculture decided to seek public opinion on its plan to label all fish and poultry products in metric. Officials were surprised at the negative reaction in the 2,000 letters that were received. The conversion plan was dropped for now.

The National Weather Service also held up its plan to convert from the Fahrenheit system of temperature measurement to the Celsius scale after opposition from letter writers. The service will re-evaluate the decision to go metric next year, spokesmen said.

Unorganized Opposition

Opponents of metric conversion are seldom organized, according to federal officials. But the heaviest opposition seems to be in the Midwest, the Southwest and the Northeast.

The number of those who oppose conversion appears to be growing. A Gallup poll last month indicated that there was nearly 2-to-1 opposition to conversion compared to a poll four years ago that showed most persons who knew about the metric system favored it.

"It's kind of funny," said Mr. Odum. "Before the Metric Conversion Act was passed we used to get most of our letters from people who were all for the idea. Now most of the letters we get are against it."

Some writers, he said, complained of the system as further federal intrusion into private lives. Others demanded a national referendum. Some called it a "Communist plot."

Under the federal law signed by Mr. Ford conversion is voluntary. Originally federal officials had proposed a 10-year conversion timetable. But the plan was dropped after some critics claimed it could cost up to \$40 billion.

Despite the slow progress of conversion and the federal pull-backs, officials claim they are making headway. At last count, 32 state school systems have pledged to shift to the system eventually and the American National Metric Council, a trade group backing the idea, estimated as much as one-third of heavy industry is converting.

"We're not really surprised that opposition is springing up," Mr. Odum said. "It's hard to convince the man in the street of any immediate benefit from this for him. But we're far enough along now so that I don't see any chance that we'll go back to the old way."

U.S. Bars Planes To South Africa

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The State Department today confirmed the denial of export licenses for the sale of about half a dozen commercial U.S. airplanes to South Africa.

The action, said spokesman John Trainor, is "obviously the result of our decision, in the wake of events in South Africa, not to permit the further export to South Africa of any items of hardware that could be used for military or police purposes."

The export, were to have been made by the Cessna Aircraft Co. and included at least one executive-type jet.

Despite 'Serious Problems'

U.S. Negotiator Voices Hope On 3 Arms Pacts With Russia

GENEVA, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Paul Warnke, President Carter's chief arms negotiator, said today that he was "quite hopeful we can reach effective treaties" with the Soviet Union on a further limitation of strategic nuclear weapons, a comprehensive ban on nuclear explosions, and on a stabilization of military forces in the Indian Ocean.

But the U.S. official warned at a press conference that despite the progress made in the three sets of negotiations, there remained "very serious problems."

Ralph Earle, Mr. Warnke's deputy at the negotiations on the projected Strategic Arms Limitation Talks pact, said in response to a question that agreement by early next spring was a "reasonable but by no means certain" expectation.

The current round of SALT-2 talks here are to be adjourned Friday until Jan. 9.

'Major Breakthrough'
Mr. Warnke said that the negotiations that resumed here on Dec. 5 with the Soviet Union and Britain on a pact to outlaw all nuclear testing had made faster progress than he had anticipated.

He attributed this to the "very major breakthrough" that resulted when Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev announced last month that Moscow would accept a moratorium on the use of nuclear blasts for such peace-

ful projects as the digging of harbors and canals.

Moscow's earlier insistence on exemption nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes from a ban on nuclear testing was one of the principal obstacles to an accord. Washington contends that information of military value is gained from any explosion of a nuclear device.

The question of arrangements for verifying that a pledge to cease all nuclear testing is respected is a major issue now under negotiation, Mr. Warnke said. But he expressed the belief that "we will be able to work out a verification regime which will give a high degree of confidence."

The proposed test-ban treaty would extend to underground blasts the 1963 Moscow pact that outlawed nuclear explosions above the ground, under water and in the atmosphere.

Mr. Warnke said that the meeting in Washington last September of President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko had resulted in an "acceleration of the process of reconciling the conflicting views" at the strategic arms negotiations.

A follow-up to the SALT accord on the limitation of defensive nuclear weapons systems concluded in Moscow in 1972, the projected SALT-2 pact would place curbs on offensive strategic arms.

"There is no question in my mind," Mr. Warnke said, "that we will have not only quantitative controls of a tighter nature but also for the first time qualitative controls."

Gen. Zia to Visit China

PEKING, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Pakistan's military ruler Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq arrives in Peking tomorrow at the invitation of the Chinese government.



PAID ESCORT—This squad of geese has just walked a woman to her bus in Amsterdam and, seeing that her bread has run out, turns to seek another source.

'An Emotional Roller Coaster'

Sadat's Trip Stirred Egyptian Jews in U.S.

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—When Israeli negotiators begin to talk peace in Egypt tomorrow, another wave of excitement, hope and nostalgia will sweep through a small group of people in the United States who have a stake on both sides of the dispute—Egyptian Jews.

"Let me tell you, it's been like an emotional roller coaster around here over the last few weeks," said 57-year-old Charles Manopla, a seller of children's garments who left Egypt in 1949.

He lives in a tightly knit community of 5,000 Egyptian-born Jews in the Flatbush area of Brooklyn.

"When Sadat shook hands with Begin the other day, I felt my heart was bursting—it was like one part of me was being reconciled with another part of me," said Eli Haber, 60, speaking in the colloquial Arabic of Alexandria, his native city.

In the lobby
A dozen men in their late 50s, all conversing in Arabic and all from Egypt, were with Mr. Haber in the lobby of the Shalom Zion Synagogue in Brooklyn after Saturday services last week.

"We are rooting for him," Mr. Manopla said of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. "He is a good man, a decent and sincere man. May God guide his steps." They all nodded in agreement.

Following his visit to Israel and his peace moves, the Egyptian leader has become something of a hero here and in other tiny communities of Egyptian Jews across the United States. The Brooklyn group makes up the bulk of what Rabbi Mitchell Serfaty, associate director of Sephardic Studies Programs at Yeshiva University, said are an estimated 8,000 to 9,000 Jews who settled in this country from Egypt since 1949, the year Israel was established.

"Everyone was pretty excited that day," said Rabbi Abraham Hecht of the Shaare Zion Synagogue, referring to Nov. 19, when an advance team of Egyptians arrived in Israel to prepare for the visit by Mr. Sadat. "We had 700 people in here."

"Genuine, sincere"
"I said a few words," Rabbi Hecht said. "My theme was that this move by Sadat was a very genuine and sincere effort for peace by Egypt. They were very moved, you know. These people have a great affinity for the country," he said of the Egyptians among his mostly Syrian congregation.

Conversing over a cup of coffee in his office in midtown Manhattan, Mr. Haber explained the "emotional dilemma" that he and many other Egyptian Jews said they had experienced for years.

"Egypt is my country and I love it dearly," he said. "I am proud to be from its soil, you must understand, and I only left because I had to." Mr. Haber said he was born in Cairo and

lived in Alexandria until he was 49. "But we also have relatives and brothers in Israel," he continued. "Believe me, it has been very painful living with all these wars, seeing people die on both sides all these years. Sadat's visit brings hope that it may all be over soon."

Mr. Haber, his wife, brother and their families left Egypt in 1949. Their departure—and that of thousands of other Egyptian Jews—signaled the end of what used to be a very lively Jewish presence in Egypt.

Dwindling Numbers

According to the Hebrew Immigration Aid Society—an agency that helps Jews in many countries—Egypt had a Jewish minority of 120,000 persons in 1949, when the first Arab-Israeli war broke out. By 1958, when the second round of hostilities began, the Jewish population of Egypt was down to 60,000. Shortly after the 1967 six-day war, only 2,000 were left. Now, the society estimated, there are about 500 Jews in Cairo and Alexandria, most of them elderly and retired.

To many Egyptian Jews in this country, the anguish that they associated with their departure from Egypt in that period are gone. Instead, they said, the Sadat visit has brought back nostalgia and memories of Egypt.

"We had a very rough time," said Bechle Bissaud, 51, a dressmaker in Oak Park, Mich. "My husband was jailed during the 1967 war. We left Egypt in a hurry the day he was released, on July 7, 1967. But Egypt is my country and I love it. Even during my ordeal, our friends remained loyal and they came to help. The people have good hearts. I bear no grudges." Other Egyptian Jews who were forced to leave Egypt also said they felt no regret now.

Mr. Haber said he would like

to open a business outlet in Egypt.

"Money is not everything," he said. "I make 10 times more money than I used to make in Egypt. But I tell you, I miss the way of life, I miss the kindness of the people and the informality of doing business, most of the time with a handshake or a word."

The Israelis view that if anything is to be achieved it will have to be done through secret diplomacy far away from the public eye.

The Israelis would like nothing better than to conclude a separate peace with Egypt, but they realize that Mr. Sadat does not want to conclude a separate peace, at least not at this stage. So both sides are working on the theory of a comprehensive peace even though no other Arab state will join the Cairo talks.

Jordanian Position
However, there is still hope being expressed here that the Jordanians can yet be persuaded to join the talks at some future date.

There is a certain amount of apprehension on both sides. The Egyptians feel that Mr. Sadat has gone out on a limb in his overture to Israel and that it is now very much Israel's responsibility to respond and to respond favorably.

The Israelis on the other hand are apprehensive that, despite Mr. Sadat's acceptance of Israel as a legitimate neighbor in the Middle East, they must be very careful about what they give up. "The Prime Minister cannot prepare the beginning of the end of the state of Israel," a senior Israeli official said recently, "and leaders are only mortal men. Mr. Sadat might not exploit our withdrawal, but suppose the Israelis were faced one day by another ناصر?"

The Israelis are also very conscious of the fact that Mr. Sadat is a master of surprise and manipulation and that they are playing on his home field, where he can control the play.

Cynics say that the Israeli delegation, at this stage, can do little more than hold the telephone line open for Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. But despite the difficulties and deep disagreements on matters of substance, there is a new flexibility being expressed by both sides and a sense that what may be an irreversible process is about to begin.

Status of Jerusalem

RIYADH, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Crown Prince Fadh declared Sunday night that the restoration of

Egyptians Show Fascination, Warmth Being a Jew in Cairo: Red Carpet

By Christopher S. Wren
CAIRO, Dec. 13 (NYT).—You do not have to be Jewish to enjoy Cairo, but an Israeli passport these days can give you a distinct advantage.

The adamant ban on travelers from Israel has been quietly dropped in the aftermath of President Anwar Sadat's dramatic visit to Jerusalem less than a month ago. The Egyptians have particularly gone all out to accommodate Israeli journalists in town for the preparatory peace conference. Aside from the warm welcome, early arrivals have even been provided with cars, hotel rooms and bulky Egyptian bodyguards.

The motive is partly to reciprocate for the red-carpet treatment that Israel gave visiting Egyptians during President Sadat's trip. But the response also reflects fascination with a long-time enemy and rising expectations that the arriving Israelis may be harbingers of an eventual peace settlement.

"We had our doubts before we landed in Cairo," said Ehad Yaari, a prominent Israeli television journalist. "But when they saw the Israeli passports they just applauded and offered us coffee."

Early Arrival

Mr. Yaari, a reporter with the Israeli Broadcasting Authority got the jump on his rival by appearing in Cairo with a producer colleague 10 days ago, prompting some charges back home that he was conspiring with the enemy. But for the last week Mr. Yaari has been broadcasting live to Israeli by satellite, using Egyptian film crews, Egyptian editors and local broadcasting facilities.

The only reluctance he encountered, he said, was prompted by fear of catching the dose of

flu that he brought in with him.

Undoubtedly, Mr. Yaari was accompanied everywhere by a lieutenant colonel from the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior, a precaution extended to other Israeli passport holders who arrived before the conference. David Rubinger, an Israeli photographer working for Time magazine, said that his bodyguard explained that "it's not because we don't trust you, but because we want to protect you from any crazy Palestinians."

In fact, according to local sources, Egyptian security officials had earlier rounded up several hundred resident Palestinians and Iraqis, interrogated them thoroughly and released them with warnings to be on their best behavior.

Guests of Government

The bodyguards were withdrawn once the Israeli reporters moved into the tightly guarded complex of the Mena House Hotel, where the Egyptian gov-

ernment is paying for the rooms. Several Israelis today admitted to missing their security escorts, who aided them through the normally listless Egyptian bureaucracy by flashing their police credentials.

At least 60 journalists have reportedly arrived with Israeli passports, while others have come in from Israel on other passports. They all remain a novelty to the Egyptians.

"At the airport, they looked at me as if I was a panda," said Amnon Kapelink, who arrived on Saturday. "But with my Israeli passport, the welcome was so warm that I felt like I was a VIP."

Mr. Kapelink said that "Israeli passport opens every door and I don't exaggerate. When I make a telephone call, I tell them that I am an Israeli journalist and they do their best."

He has already been invited out to dinner four times. Egyptians he has met, when stopped at a Cairo check point, refused to pay him the toll he refused to pay. "It is really a very deep, deep search for peace," the journalist remarked.

Rabbis Issue Strike Threat

TEL AVIV, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—A group of Israeli rabbis today threatened to strike unless their inflation-ravaged salaries are increased by 14 per cent.

The rabbis, who work in the southern section of Tel Aviv, said they would walk off the job next week unless their demands were met.

Israel's inflation rate was 38 per cent last year and is expected to reach 40 per cent this year.

Brandt Plans Kremlin Talks

BERLIN, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said this week that he would tell Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev that the Soviet Union cannot remain outside the dialogue between the northern industrial nations and the developing areas of the south.

Mr. Brandt has scheduled a meeting with Mr. Brezhnev in Moscow Friday, when he will be on the way to a meeting of the Socialist International in Tokyo.

"It is in their own interest that the Communist-ruled states remain outside north-south economic cooperation," Mr. Brandt said at a news conference.

He spoke at the end of the three-day meeting of the International Commission on Development Issues, which was formed at the request of the World Bank's president, Robert McNamara.

11 Killed in Turkey

DENIZLI, Turkey, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Eleven persons were killed and six injured when a bus in which they were traveling was hit by a freight train at crossing near this western Turkish town last night.

Argentina and Britain Begin Talks Over Falkland Island

(Continued from Page 1)
hand, apparently believes that best hope lies in a wide-ranging agreement between Britain and Argentina for joint economic development and gradual political transition.

So when Ted Rowlands, minister of state in the Foreign Office, sits down opposite Capt. Oscar Alara, the Argentine deputy foreign minister, for three days of negotiations, the questions of sovereignty and development will be intertwined.

The British want economic cooperation first—and are ready to supply North Sea expertise to help exploit any oil deposits with political change later, while Argentina puts things in the reverse order.

Whatever the outcome of the talks, Mr. Rowlands will fly to Buenos Aires to talk to island leaders. Any agreement that they rejected would not even be submitted to the House of Commons for approval, the Foreign Office says, but the islanders would be under enormous pressure to go along with any deal placed before them.

Mr. Rowlands would be prepared to tell them, Whitehall sources said, that the only alternative is a declining population, economic stagnation and complete vulnerability to attack by Argentina, which Britain could do little about from 7,000 miles away.

Peace Drafts Set for Cairo

(Continued from Page 1)
Egyptian leader about the Israeli draft, "I gave it to him in the car going to Lydda, in a dossier. It is a fine document," the Prime Minister said, using the old Arabic name for Israel's international Ben-Gurion Airport. The town has been renamed Lod.

But Mr. Begin said that he did not learn that Egypt had prepared its own draft treaty until Mr. Vance came here again and spoke with him on Sunday. He has not been informed, he said, whether any other of the Arab countries bordering Israel has also prepared a treaty.

The agenda for the first stage of the Cairo talks, he said, will be to compare the Egyptian and Israeli drafts and to "discuss the principles."

"We should be able to agree on lots of chapters, lots of sections," he said, pointing out the Israeli draft deals with ending the state of war, diplomatic relations, tourism, navigation in international waterways and similar issues.

When the foreign ministers meet, he said, Israel will produce a map for discussion of the territorial question and "it will be an annex to the treaty."

The treaty with Egypt is "a model" for similar treaties with Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, he said, and "it will be a course with appropriate changes." But he said it could serve as "the basis" for negotiations with the others.

Luxembourg to Let PLO Open an Office

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Luxembourg has become the third member of the European Economic Community to allow the Palestine Liberation Organization to open a liaison office, the Palestinian news agency Wafa said yesterday.

The agency said, "The government of Luxembourg has given its official approval to the opening of a PLO information and liaison office in Luxembourg." The announcement was made in a letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commerce on Nov. 30 to the PLO representative in Brussels, the agency said.

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Bonn Spying Case Stuns NATO Aides

(Continued from Page 1)

and details on new weapons and equipment.

Navy Capt. Kurt Fischer, a Defense Ministry spokesman, said that the newspaper account was "essentially correct."

Denies Major Charges
However, Mr. Leber said today that the discovery of the spy ring had not forced NATO to make any major changes in its military planning.

The three accused spies were arrested on June 1, 1976, and are to go on trial next month in Duesseldorf.

The scope of their alleged activities was not made public until yesterday's newspaper report. Mr. Leber said that Mrs. Luise's supervisor, Herbert Isaacs, has been suspended pending departmental disciplinary action. The minister described the attractive, 38-year-old former secretary as the "key figure" in the spy ring. She came West in 1969 as a waitress' job at parliament in 1965 and was employed at the ministry two years later.

Kurt Beumann, chief federal prosecutor, said in a television interview today that the affair may prove to be the largest spy scandal in West German history. He said the ring did more damage than Guenther Guillaums, an

East German spy in the Bonn chancellery whose discovery three years ago led to Willy Brandt's resignation as chancellor.

Mr. Leber said he believes that the newspaper account was based on a secret report by his ministry to the chief federal prosecutor's office, a report assessing the damage done to national security by the ring.

He said the newspaper could not be prosecuted for printing the information but the person who passed it on is punishable. "He is in my service, so I ordered military counterintelligence to start investigations against an 'unknown person' who sent confidential papers to the Frankfurt Allgemeine without authorization."

Karl Feldmayer, who wrote the newspaper article, interrupted, telling Mr. Leber: "Your speculations are incorrect."

Mr. Leber, describing the case as a "difficult and grave matter," rejected charges raised by the opposition Christian Democratic Union that he had been negligent in pursuing the affair. But he refused to rule out negligence by subordinates, including Mr. Isaacs.

The minister said military intelligence agents had given full cooperation to civilian investiga-

tors, and he added that his minister had kept NATO allies and the Bonn parliament's Defense Committee informed on the case.

NATO was informed immediately, and it immediately took the "necessary steps" to revise compromised plans and regulations, he said.

Mr. Leber also said that Mrs. Luise had been hired and cleared for access to top-secret material in April, 1967, when the Christian Democrats ran the government.

The minister declared that he would not resign because of the scandal, calling it an "exceptionally happy circumstance" that a spy ring was uncovered under his administration.

U.S. Still Assessing It

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The United States has not shut off the flow of military information to its NATO allies because of the new West German spy scandal, the Pentagon said yesterday.

Spokesman Tom Roes said the flow of U.S. information to NATO allies had not been halted because the Pentagon was not yet sure what U.S. military secrets had been lost.

"That assessment is still going on," he added.

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ERLIN SCENE—East German soldiers stand guard
workers erect a new fence dividing East and West
The cross in the foreground honors an East
German killed while trying to escape a few years ago.

High Court Backs N.Y. Times per 'Paid Liars' Accusation

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP).—The Supreme Court let stand today a ruling that a newspaper can report undocumented "liars" without being liable for defamation.

A Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals had upheld The New York Times and the National Audubon Society in a ruling in May that the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press, a newspaper may not be required to suppress newsworthy statements merely because it has serious doubts concerning their truth.

Judge Irving Kaufman must the press take up judgments against dubious sources in order to publish them in order to maintain the right of the public to be informed about controversies surrounding sensitive issues.

The court said that the press is at the front line of reporting on the world without fear of liability "in a friend-of-the-court" decision. In a dissenting opinion, Judge Kaufman said that the press is at the front line of reporting on the world without fear of liability "in a friend-of-the-court" decision.

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NASA Cutback, Pentagon Buildup

House Panel Plans a Probe Of Carter Priorities in Space

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP).—The House will next month conduct the first broad congressional inquiry into the scope and direction of President Carter's space program, Rep. Olin Teague, D-Texas, chairman of the Science and Technology Committee, said yesterday.

He said his panel will conduct hearings to look into civilian and military space activities, including the anti-satellite weaponry that the Pentagon is developing in the belief that the Russians may be ahead in this kind of program.

The civilian space program—run by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—has been shrinking since the Apollo project's manned landings on the moon, while the military's space program has been growing.

"We keep hearing by the grapevine," Rep. Teague said, that the Carter administration has ordered the civilian space program to retrench to save money. He said he wants to examine the administration's plan to see if this is true.

NASA administrator Robert Frosch and Maj. Gen. Thomas Stafford, the former astronaut who commands the flight test center at Edwards Air Force Base in California, will be called toward the end of the hearings to testify on the civilian and military space programs, Rep. Teague said.

The committee chairman said the hearings would start in January but no date has been set.

NASA leaders, worried about the agency's diminishing appropriations, last year commissioned the New York public relations firm of Bureau-Maxwell to study why NASA was losing supporters in and out of the government.

The firm reported that the civilian space agency had failed to produce "any coherent image" of its work.

"The picture of NASA that is in focus is big budget, big spectaculars and, bottom line, 100 pounds of moon rocks," the report said.

Former NASA administrator James Webb, who ran the agency in its heyday—the era of the Apollo program—was asked in an interview what might rejuvenate the agency's program.

Emphasizing that he was not passing judgment on his successor, Mr. Webb said he felt the big opportunity was "for us to do the work of the world" with space technology.

U.S. satellites could help the world manage its food and water programs and could discover mineral and other resources, Mr. Webb said, under an international program that would attract other nations as long as they could see the direct benefits to themselves.

Pentagon leaders have been warning in recent months they must step up military space preparations, partly to protect the satellites used for communicating and navigating. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, for example, said on Oct. 4 that he found it "troublesome" that the Russians had apparently perfected a space weapon that could destroy "some" U.S. satellites.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, in their military-posture statement for fiscal 1978, warned that "the heretofore accepted sanctuary of space may be jeopardized." Dismissing the Russians, the JCS said: "In terms of space warfare capability they are ahead and are likely to continue in the lead for the next several years."

NASA's budget for space activities alone, as distinguished from other work such as airplane research, fell from \$4.17 billion in fiscal year. The Pentagon's space budget fell from \$483.5 million in fiscal 1976 to \$477 billion for the current fiscal year.

The new information, made public yesterday, is the first indication that women who have taken DES, or diethylstilbestrol, are themselves at risk. Until now, the danger from DES was thought to be confined to their offspring.

Since 1971, DES has been linked to vaginal cancer or abnormal cell changes in the daughters of women who took the drug and to genital damage and infertility in their sons.

The latest figures were released by Ralph Nader's Health Research Group, which obtained them from the National Institutes of Health under the Freedom of Information Act.

The figures showed that 31 women of 693 given DES contracted breast cancer. Twelve of them died from the disease.

In a control group of 698 women who were not given the drug, 17 developed breast cancer and 4 died.

The report also listed 16 instances of endocrine-related cancers among the DES group, with 6 deaths, and 10 cases among the control group, with 2 deaths.

These statistics vary slightly from those provided by University of Chicago officials, who said their records showed 22 breast

cancer cases in the DES group and 21 in the control group, and 9 endometrial cancers in the DES group and 7 in the control group.

Because an estimated 2,000 women participated in the 1960-62 study, the University's follow-up is still incomplete. "When and if the follow-up is more complete, the findings could be significant, although this is not likely," said Dr. Sidney Wolfe, director of the Nader group.

The experiment, conducted at the university-owned Chicago Lying-In Hospital, is also the focus of a pending lawsuit filed last spring by Assistant Secretary of State Patsy Mink and two other women who were given DES.

Their suit against the university and Eli Lilly and Co., which furnished the drug, asks \$77.7 million in damages on behalf of the three women and about 1,000 others they claim were unknowingly given the hormone. Mr. Nader's litigation group is representing the plaintiffs.

According to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, about 120 cases of the sometimes-fatal vaginal cancer have been documented since 1971 out of an estimated 1 million women who took DES in the first three months of pregnancy.

Original Experiment

A University of Chicago official said that none of the daughters of women involved in the original experiment has contracted cancer.

DES is no longer officially approved for use in preventing miscarriage, although it is still used to treat breast cancer, prostate cancer and senile vaginitis. It is also used as a feed additive to stimulate the growth of cattle, a practice the FDA is trying to ban.

An FDA official said yesterday that physicians could not be prevented from administering DES during pregnancy because the hormone has not been taken off the market. "Unfortunately, some of the doctors out there are still prescribing that stuff," he said.

© Los Angeles Times

Alaska Designing Future Capital For Boats, Skis—but Not Autos

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Dec. 13 (NYT).—A new state capital to be built in the wilderness near Deception Creek, will be designed for buses, boats, snowmobiles and skis—but not automobiles—under the city plan chosen by the Alaska Planning Commission last weekend.

The city will be built in the Matanuska-Susitna Valley 70 miles north of Anchorage, carrying out a 1974 initiative. Junesau, the present capital, is 800 miles from Anchorage and is accessible only by air or water.

The commission selected the design of Bull, Field, Volkman and Stockwell of San Francisco, which proposed to have legislators go to work by boat across lakes that will be developed from a bog. The lakes would provide a foreground for Mount McKinley and Mount Bullion, both visible from the site. The buildings should reflect Alaskan style, which a commission member described as "contemporary log cabin."

At the city center, the architects proposed a commons building with access to the seat of government, shops and a park. Varied kinds of cover for pedestrians, from interconnecting buildings to arcades, would encourage the expected 30,000 residents to leave their cars at home even in winter. Residential neighborhoods would be small, each centered on a school, with a variety of housing and play areas. All houses would be within a half-mile of Deception Creek, which runs just north of the town center. The slopes on the north side of the creek would remain a wilderness area.

No one knows how much the project will cost, or how it will be paid for. The commission is to present an initial financing plan to the Alaska Legislature by Feb. 1.

48% of N.Y. Welfare Seekers Barred Under New System

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Nearly half of all new applicants for welfare in New York City are being turned down—48 per cent since July 1, compared with 25 to 35 per cent before new, tighter controls were imposed in mid-1976—and complaints of harassment and delays are being raised by client representatives.

After years of efforts to purge welfare rolls of ineligible, the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has begun a nationwide study to see if people are being kept off unfairly. Louis Katz, HEW's regional chief of quality assurance, said this "negative case action review" was making a detailed investigation of 875 rejections and closings in New York State for the last half of this year.

At a Catholic church in Brooklyn's Brownsville section, the Rev. John Powis said he was "outraged" by unjust closings for asserted failure to comply with mail questionnaires on eligibility or to provide school documents on child attendance.

Such closings, he said, put families off the rolls for four to eight weeks before they can get themselves reinstated. His church is spending \$430 a week for food on cases "we are absolutely sure are desperate," he said.

The tightened controls, according to Herbert Rosenzweig, the city's deputy human resources administrator for income maintenance, resulted in the rejection of 77,000 applicants, the removing of 87,000 ineligible and reductions in 12,500 cases' budgets in the year ended June 30. For the current fiscal year, he forecast 95,500 rejections and 80,600 removals.

Savings Report

"Containment" programs, he said, kept overall costs down by \$92.4 million in the 1977 fiscal year and, with new programs, such programs should save \$173.6 million for the year that began July 1.

Rejections accelerated sharply after new state-ordered procedures to investigate purported absences of fathers took effect last Feb. 23, according to a Human Resources Administration report.

From 42 per cent in February, the rejection percentage went to 44 in March, 46 in April, 45 in May, 47 in June, 48 in July, 48 in August, 50 in September and 48 in October. But, the report also said, "25 per cent of cases that are rejected reapply and are accepted within a month."

Rejection Report

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U.S. Congress Speeds Social Security Bill Attempts to Pass It Before the Holidays

By Richard L. Lyons and Robert Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP).—Congress hopes to break a deadlock and pass the Social Security bill Thursday and then quit for the year, leaving final action on energy for next year.

House and Senate conferees reached agreement Friday on a payroll-tax increase that would raise \$227 billion over the next decade to shore up the Social Security trust funds. But they broke up in disagreement over a Senate amendment for a \$250 annual college-tuition tax credit.

There was a growing feeling the Social Security bill would be passed before Congress goes home for the holidays, but time is believed too short to pass President Carter's omnibus energy bill this year. The best conferees can do is work out an agreement on natural gas and energy taxes, and time is running out even on that hope.

Congress plans to adjourn sometime before Christmas until Jan. 19.

Energy Bill

N.Y. Carter's energy bill is blocked in conference principally on the issues of natural gas pricing and a tax on domestic crude oil. The House sided with Mr. Carter on both, while the Senate opposed him on both.

The energy conference met for the sixth day yesterday on the gas issue without making any progress. The Senate conferees are split 9 to 8 on the issue and have been unable to agree on a compromise to offer the House.

The Senate also has before it a supplemental appropriation bill that could lead to another clash with the House over money to complete production of models of the B-1 bomber, which Mr. Carter has decided to scrap.

The Senate voted to rescind previously approved research and development money, but the House insisted on spending it. If the Senate sticks to its position, the House is expected to leave that issue until next year also.

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Tia Maria

The most valuable collection of precious jewels ever shown in Austria

(A Viennese jeweler exhibits diamonds worth over \$12,000,000)

Due to his close association with Harry Winston, the world's largest and best known diamond merchant, Vienna's city jeweler Anton Haban has been able to present the largest collection

of modern precision jewelry ever seen in Vienna. The exhibition, which took place recently in Vienna's noble Hotel Imperial, was valued at over \$12,000,000.

"The security measures taken were gigantic," said promoter Ludwig Nowotny, after the arrival of the helicopter with the Harry Winston Collection at Schwarzenbergplatz. Over 80 men, police and bodyguards, were assigned to the task of protecting the jewels during the transport as well as at the two-day exhibition.

The presentation of the Harry Winston diamonds was, according to Anton Haban, "not so much due to the expected pre-Christmas sales but, more importantly, due to the expected

During Visit by Eanes

Portugal Is Assured by Bonn Of More Capital Investment

BONN, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt assured Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes today that Portugal could expect more economic support from West Germany.

The Bonn government spokesman said Mr. Schmidt gave the assurance during political talks in the Bonn chancellery.

Earlier German industrialists told the President they were very interested in improving economic relations with Portugal provided political stability was maintained.

The President's state visit to West Germany coincided with a political crisis in Portugal following the downfall of Premier

Mario Soares's government Thursday.

The spokesman said Mr. Schmidt "emphasized Bonn's readiness to make a contribution toward easing Portugal's external economic difficulties in company with other friendly and allied countries."

Conditions for investment. The spokesman said Mr. Eanes, 49, told the businessmen the Lisbon government had now created the right conditions for investment and amended its labor legislation to correspond to the practice in West Germany.

The government crisis in Lisbon has been partly due to its unpopular anti-inflation program designed to pave the way for entry into the European Economic Community and attract international capital.

West German industrialists were said to be deeply interested in intensifying economic relations with Portugal.

In the last 12 months West German private investment has increased from 370 million Deutschmarks to 430 million marks (\$172 million to \$200 million), it was pointed out.

Norwegian Sailors Saved. OSLO, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—All 10 crew members of the Norwegian freighter Elma were rescued by helicopter in a storm off the west coast of Norway yesterday, the coastal radio station at Stavanger said. The 486-ton vessel was on its way from Norway to Britain when its cargo of pig iron shifted.



TOP-LEVEL VISIT—Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes (left) and West German President Walter Scheel chatting informally in front of a guard of honor shortly after Mr. Eanes's arrival in the West Germany capital at the start of a state visit.

As London Meeting Ends

Giscard, Callaghan Vow Closer Economic Ties

LONDON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain today ended two days of talks, announcing agreement on closer cooperation between their countries in a broad range of industrial, electronic and aeronautical projects.

Describing their talks as "particularly cordial," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said they also reviewed such major world problems as the Middle East, southern Africa and the future of the European Economic Community.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing voiced hope that all nine Community members will be ready to hold direct elections for the Common Market's European Parliament by next May or June.

Indicating that Britain is unlikely to meet that target, Mr. Callaghan intervened swiftly to remark, "If not 1978, then 1979."

The two leaders held a news conference at Halkin Air Force Base after conferring at nearby Chequers, the British Prime Minister's official country residence, about 40 miles northwest of London.

It was their second meeting under an arrangement, agreed on during a state visit by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing here in June of last year, that they should meet at least once a year, accompanied by their key ministers, to confer on matters of particular interest to the two countries.

French Prime Minister Raymond Barre and other senior min-

isters of the two countries also took part in the talks.

Asked whether they also discussed the recent fall of the dollar, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said they were given a report by their finance ministers about current moves to stem the decline.

"We hope the moves now under way will contribute to greater stability of foreign-exchange markets," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said.

The two leaders said they did agree to establish a joint committee of British and French officials to study a broad range of possible areas of industrial cooperation between the countries—among them offshore-oil technology, computers, the automotive industry, machine tools and the paper industry.

For example, they said, they approved closer collaboration between the two state-run automotive companies—British Leyland and Renault of France.

They said they also are instituting British and French power companies to study whether a 2,000-megawatt cable link under the English Channel, tying in their two electric power systems, would be commercially viable, and, if so, to go ahead with such a project.

The two leaders said they also agreed to instruct their aeronautical companies to see whether a joint project for a new short-haul Airbus that could carry 160 passengers would be commercially viable, and, if so, to go ahead with it.

The British-French SST, after a bitter two-year fight by its backers to win landing rights at Kennedy, went into scheduled service at New York on Nov. 21.

A complex system of testing for noise levels had been set up by the Federal Aviation Administration to measure its environmental impact.

The FAA said today that during 23 scheduled flights last month, Concorde's noise levels were below the airport's noise standards.

The Concorde's average of perceived noise levels about three miles from the runway was 90.7 decibels, the FAA said. It was 95.8 decibels five miles from the runway. Kennedy requires aircraft to operate below the 112-decibel level; pain is produced at 130 decibels.

Atlantic Quake Recorded

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—An earthquake measuring 4.6 on the Richter scale was recorded today in the Atlantic east of the Leeward Islands, the U.S. Geological Survey in Golden, Colo., reported.

Concorde Noise At N.Y. Is Below Foes' Predictions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The Concorde supersonic transport is quieter on landings and takeoffs at New York's Kennedy Airport than its critics had feared, according to a government report released today.

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Abdul Malek, 75, Last Governor of E. Pakistan, Dies

DAKKA, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Abdul Malek, 75, the last governor of East Pakistan, who surrendered to Bangladesh rebel forces and their allies, Indian troops, on Dec. 16, 1971, died today in his ancestral home at Chundabong, 150 miles west of here. He had been suffering from heart disease and was partially paralyzed.

Mr. Malek was jailed after East Pakistan became the independent nation of Bangladesh, but he was freed on parole by the country's first prime minister, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (who was slain in a 1975 coup).

Frank Baucher. OTTAWA, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Frank Baucher, 76, a member of hockey's Hall of Fame and the coach in 1939-40 of the last New York Rangers team to win a Stanley Cup, died yesterday after a long illness with cancer.

With the Rangers from 1929 through 1944, he was the center on a famous line that included Bill and Bun Cook, Mr. Baucher was named to the National Hockey League's first all-star team three times and once to the second. He also won the Lester B. Pearson trophy for sportsmanship—seven times in eight years.

Gilbert Legrand. LUXEMBOURG, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Gilbert Legrand, 44, trainer of Luxembourg's football team since 1972, has died of a stroke. Family sources said yesterday.

Hatch Suspicious. Other Entry Used By Cosmonauts

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The Soyuz-26 cosmonauts entered the Salyut-6 space laboratory through an alternate hatch because they suspected that the main docking entrance was faulty.

Moscow radio today broadcast this explanation of why the cosmonauts, Lt. Col. Yuri Romanenko, 35, and Georgi Grechko, 46, decided to use the alternate docking entry when their Soyuz-26 capsule linked up with the Salyut-6 on Sunday.

The radio said Col. Romanenko and Mr. Grechko would rest today.

Moscow radio broadcast an interview with scientist Konstantin Feoktistov, who said, "The first docking device was found to be suspicious and the decision was made to dock at the other end."

Moscow radio said the cosmonauts were getting used to weightlessness today and talking with ground control only every 30 minutes.

Thais Arrest Laotians

BANGKOK, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Hundreds of Thai police and rightist activists entered the United Nations refugee camp in Nong Khai early today and arrested at least 49 Laotians they accused of being Communist spies.

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Bangladesh (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Barbados (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
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Belgium (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Belize (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Bermuda (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Bhutan (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
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Bosnia (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Brazil (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Bulgaria (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Burkina Faso (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Burundi (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Cambodia (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Cameroon (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Canada (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Cape Verde (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Cayman Islands (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Czech Republic (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Dominican Republic (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Dominica (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
DRC (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Ecuador (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Egypt (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
El Salvador (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Equatorial Guinea (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Eritrea (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Estonia (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Ethiopia (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Fiji (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
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France (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
French Polynesia (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Gabon (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Gambia (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Georgia (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Germany (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Ghana (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Greece (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Greenland (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
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Guatemala (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
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Guinea-Bissau (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
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Iran (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
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Israel (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Italy (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Japan (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Jordan (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Kazakhstan (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
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Lebanon (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Lesotho (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
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Malta (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Mauritania (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Mauritius (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Mexico (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Moldova (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Monaco (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Mongolia (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Montenegro (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Morocco (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
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Nigeria (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
North Macedonia (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Oman (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Pakistan (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Panama (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Papua New Guinea (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Paraguay (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
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Romania (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00
Russia (air)	225.00	114.00	62.00

Themes, Messages Do Not Conform to Official Canon

Underground Literature Reflects Disenchantment in China

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Dec. 13 (NYT). — A train carrying Mao Tse-tung is due to pass over the long, steel Yangtze River bridge at Nanjing in a few minutes. There have been rumors of an attempt against the life of the Chinese leader, and an alert smoky of the bridge stops a young woman as she tries to cross the tracks.

The baby the woman is carrying turns out to be a disguised time bomb. To uncover the plot, Premier Chou En-lai sends for a security agent who had been unjustly consigned to a labor reform camp in Manchuria during the Cultural Revolution.

Thus begins one of the most popular stories in China in recent years, a detective thriller told from Peking to Canton among friends and colleagues. It has not been published, for its themes and message do not conform to the official canon.

The story is part of an underground literature, some oral and some handwritten, that has emerged since the Cultural Revolution, when the late Chairman Mao and his wife, Chiang Ching, banned virtually all writings except Mao's.

Unlike the situation in the Soviet Union, where the literature of dissent achieved fame abroad, even the existence of its counterpart in China has remained unknown. Foreigners, cut off from close contact with Chinese, long assumed that the only outlet for popular feeling has been wall posters.

Yet refugees reaching Hong Kong say that unpublished novels, short stories, poems and songs have circulated since the Cultural Revolution. A young playwright who arrived last year recalled that he first heard the Nanjing bridge story at the home of a party official who worked in the Canton Culture Bureau. He had invited friends over for the afternoon to listen to the story, and, as it progressed, guests added their own embellishments.

Some of this literature may seem designed as simple escapism for a people whose public entertainment for a decade was reduced to a handful of dreary, wooden revolutionary operas. But disenchantment with the official offerings seems to have given the underground literature a special force.

A former resident of Peking related that a prominent scientist and his family had been detained and publicly criticized because the scientist seemed to fit the description of a character in another oral epic. This story,

"Tales of the Plum Flower Society," recounts a 20-year effort to track down a Nationalist spy network inside the Communist party.

Moving Novels

In the absence of complete manuscripts, it is difficult to judge the literary quality of this underground writing. But reports by refugees suggest that there have been some well-constructed and moving novels, often autobiographical, reflecting the difficulties of living in China as the country tried to keep pace with Mao's vision.

One of these novels, "The Slang River Runs Red," depicts the turbulent course of the Cultural Revolution in Hunan Province through the conflict between a father, who is a provincial leader, and his son, a high-school student turned Red Guard activist.

At first the son, aroused by Mao's call to overthrow the new privileged class inside the party, denounces his father at a rally. But as the 400-page novel progresses, the son's enthusiasm turns to despair and disillusionment. In the end, the father is named head of the newly created Hunan Revolutionary Committee—a position that was actually given to Hua Kuo-feng, the current Chinese Communist party leader—and the son drowns himself in the Slang River.

Used by Mao

"It shows how the young people were used, by both Mao and the bureaucrats," remarked a 35-year-old woman from Canton who had read the book. A friend had given her a handwritten copy after they both were moved to the countryside as part of Mao's program of resettlement for urban students.

Such despair and pessimism are common notes in the more serious underground literature.

Another novel, "A True Story," recounts the feelings of guilt and helplessness experienced by a Red Guard student in Kwangsi during autonomous region when he discovers the hiding place of a supposed landlord and his daughter. The two are being sought by a crowd for a mass struggle meeting at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution.

The landlord turns out to be the student's favorite teacher, and the girl, a classmate. But when asked by the crowd whether he has found them, the youth cannot bring himself to lie, although he knows the man will be put to death.

They Meet Again

At the end of the Cultural Revolution, when he himself is on his way to being resettled in a

village, the Red Guard comes across the girl again. She looks older than her age, her eyes are sunken. The peasants isolate her because of her class background.

Seeking an excuse to talk with her, the Red Guard pretends to draw water from a well. "I'm sorry, I am responsible," he says furiously. "You needn't say that," she replies and walks away without looking at him.

Chinese sources say much of the literature was written by former Red Guards and other urban students resettled in villages during and after the Cultural Revolution. There, the peasants had little use for them and they had time and freedom to write.

Some older intellectuals also seem to have written stories, although knowledge of these works is harder to come by. The Canton

playwright recalled reading a novel, "The Red Storm," by Chan Lung, a well-known journalist in Canton, who tried to compose a fictional epic history of the Cultural Revolution, drawing on Red Guard newspapers he had collected.

"The book has as many characters as 'The Romance of the Three Kingdoms,'" the playwright said, referring to China's earliest novel, written 2,000 years ago, a tale of swashbuckling intrigue in feudal times.

Mr. Chan's underground writing was discovered when a friend tried to escape to Hong Kong with a handwritten copy of the book. As punishment, he was put for six years in a so-called "political study class," in which the accused is confined with other prisoners and forced to re-educate himself by reading Mao's works.



United Press International.

LIIFT—The Swiss Air Rescue squad came to the help of this donkey stuck in mud of a marsh near Zurich, carrying it to more solid ground by helicopter.

Lower Electric Fields Detected

Scientists in U.S. Explain Nature of Aurora

FRANCISCO, Dec. 13 — The first "coherent" explanation of the auroras—the glow above the North and South Poles—was given today by scientists.

Research satellite provided the first detecting strong electric fields from 1,000 to 5,000 miles above the earth, University of California scientists told a meeting of the American Geophysical Union.

Strong fields that close to earth's surface was unexpected as was a finding that the fields had components parallel to the earth's magnetic lines, which loop from pole to pole, in an area some 30,000 to 60,000 miles above the earth's equator.

been put together, especially in recent years, but not until now could we say that the fundamental physics of the auroras was really understood," said Forrest Moser, a professor of physics who headed a research team at UC's Space Sciences Laboratory.

Dr. Moser said scientists knew such electric fields had to exist in order to accelerate protons and electrons fast enough to cause collisions with atoms and molecules in the earth's upper atmosphere, thus giving off energy in the form of light.

However, he said, such fields were believed to be at remote points along the magnetic field lines, which loop from pole to pole, in an area some 30,000 to 60,000 miles above the earth's equator.

Dr. Moser said not only are they much closer but 50 times stronger than what was expected based on data gathered at lower altitudes.

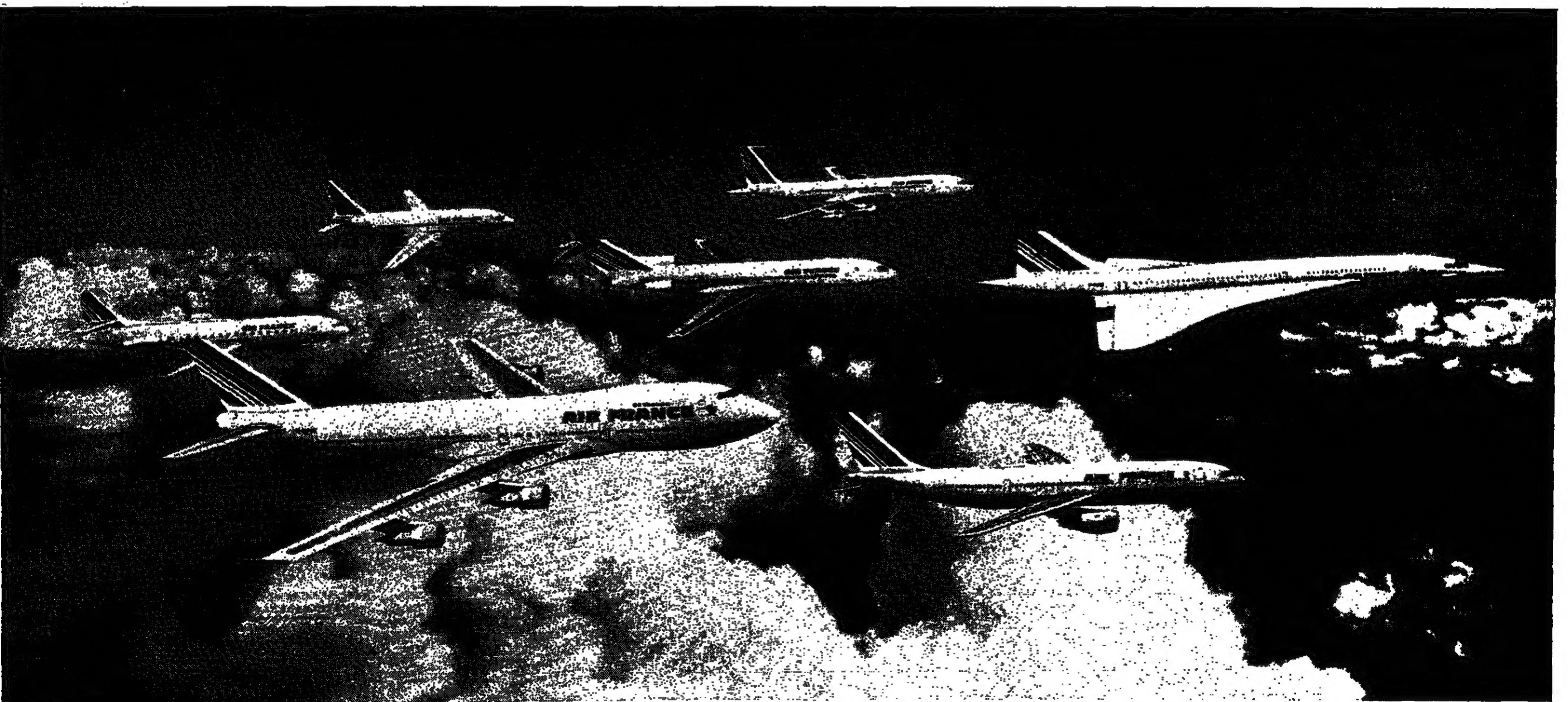
He said the electric fields are aligned along the lines of the earth's magnetic field.

A Correction

In the article concerning Freddie Laker's plans to extend his Skytrain service to Los Angeles (IHT, Dec. 13), because of a typographical error it was reported that 4,885 passengers had been carried in the 11 weeks that the New York-London flights have been operating. Mr. Laker actually said that 42,885 passengers had been transported in 11 weeks.



The world's No 1 Scotch whisky



Portrait de famille.

Our family portrait. The members of the Air France family represent one of the world's largest fleets of aircraft. And like families everywhere, each member of ours has a distinct personality.

For example, our Airbus is a comfort specialist, roomy and quiet for short and middle-range flights. Our spacious 747's are natural long-distance champions. Our beautiful Concorde is the family genius. And as for freight and cargo, we've got a whole flock of professionals.

Whether your Air France flight is short, medium or long, there's one thing you can count on. There's an expert for the job in the Air France family.

AIR FRANCE
The best of France to all the world.

The Buck Stops in Cairo

The approach to the Cairo conference has been marked and marred by many alarms and excursions—the alarms emerging from Arab capitals, the excursions largely conducted by the patient Mr. Vance. Nearly all of the excitement has been caused by form by protocol, by the mere fact of Cairo. Now, presumably, those attending the conference can get down to business; to the substance of negotiation.

Form is not to be dismissed lightly, especially in the Middle East, where matters of ritual have been matters for war over many centuries. That Sadat openly and with much ceremony recognized the fact of Israel was a major issue in Arab reactions to (and Israeli acceptance of) the Sadat visit. Even the negotiations themselves constitute a substantive issue: The Israelis assert that everything is negotiable; the Libyans, the Iraqis and the organized Palestinians say nothing is negotiable.

So the stormy progress toward Cairo was far more than a tempest in a teapot; the gathering there, however limited, is a major step. But a step in what direction? This is what only the substantive questions raised, and the answers given, can tell. Will Israel and Egypt manage to agree on terms for a settlement between themselves? And will those terms, or other issues raised in the discussions, offer reasons for other Arab states to join in?

If the settlement is confined to an Israeli-Egyptian pact it would offer much of promise to both lands. But it would not, of it-

self, solve the problem of the Golan Heights for Syria, of the West Bank for Jordan, of the fate of the Palestinians either for themselves or for their unhappy hosts in Lebanon. It might cause economic difficulties between Egypt and its Arab financial supporters; probably it would not lead to outright war—but an intensification of guerrilla activities would be not far short of war and might produce one.

In other words, whoever may be the participants in the Cairo talks, what they say will be of increasing importance. How such matters as a Palestinian state, the status of Jerusalem, the precise borders Israel would accept, the position of the West Bank Israeli settlements, will loom larger than the issues of form that brought the Cairo meeting about.

To say, as the Syrians have said about pressures to attend the Cairo conference, that they would not be "dragged into defeatism and surrender" was to assume that all these matters of substance had been decided, before Cairo, in favor of Israel. That is obviously not the case—unless Syria believes, as Iraq and Libya and the Palestinians do, that any acceptance of Israel as a negotiating state constitutes defeat and surrender. But the actual questions between Israel and the Arabs, as both sides have either stated them, or acted them out, are as stubborn, as emotional, as complex, as any that have confronted a peace conference. It is now that these questions must be faced; it is in Cairo that the buck, in Harry Truman's favorite phrase, stops.

Soft Dollars, Hard Economics

"Dollar Takes Pounding in Frankfurt." "Rescue Effort Fails to Close Dollar-Yen Breach." Financial headlines these days sound like war. Some analysts have taken the image to heart, interpreting the downward movement of the exchange value of the dollar as a battle between economic systems which the United States is losing.

In fact, the closer one looks at the "problem" of the declining dollar, the less it looks like a problem. The dollar has depreciated only with respect to a few strong currencies; on average, a dollar buys about as much in other countries as it did a year ago. And far from signaling some basic weakness in the U.S. economy, the realignment of currency exchange values shows that the United States is one of the few industrialized nations working to end domestic economic stagnation.

What has provoked the scary headlines of the last few months is the sharp increase in the exchange value of the West German mark and Japanese yen, a phenomenon linked to those countries' huge export surpluses in world trade. This has made Volkswagens and Toyotas and Nikon cameras more expensive for U.S. consumers, but West German and Japanese products are such a small part of the U.S. shopping basket that the effect on the U.S. cost of living is hardly noticeable. Besides, the sharp depreciation of the currencies of other countries—notably, the leading U.S. trade partner, Canada—has lowered the cost of U.S. imports from them. Overall, the dollar's value has been virtually unchanged for the last year.

Then why the fuss? Some observers worry merely because they ignore the simple arithmetic of exchange values. Among them, the only ones whose views necessarily carry weight are some OPEC ministers who threaten to raise the price of oil if the dollar continues to sag. They seem to prefer to measure their wealth by how many Mercedes rather than Cadillacs it will buy. We doubt such calculations really determine OPEC prices, which are set by the conservative and savvy leaders of Saudi Arabia.

Other observers who argue that the dollar is in trouble are not really looking at ex-

change rates but at the underlying causes of the deterioration of the dollar with respect to the deutsche mark and the yen. Both Japan and West Germany have pursued extremely conservative economic policies, tightly controlling their rates of growth. This has led to stagnation in their purchases abroad, to more selling than buying abroad. By contrast, the United States has attempted to increase employment and output through moderate doses of fiscal stimulus. As a result, U.S. imports have increased sharply. Because of this trade deficit, the dollar has lost favor as a currency in which to hold cash reserves. The yen and deutsche mark have become relatively more attractive, thus causing the appreciation in their rates of exchange.

Serious criticism of the "declining" dollar is thus actually disguised criticism of the expansionary path the United States has chosen for its economy. We do not think that path is mistaken. On the contrary: U.S. growth has been good for both the United States and the world economy. Employment and output have increased at home, without exacerbating inflation, while the increased demand for imports has helped to keep aloft the depressed economies of southern Europe and the less developed nations. Had Washington matched the conservative policies of Bonn and Tokyo, U.S. problems would be more serious still and the plight of the weakest economies would be desperate.

The fall of the dollar—or rather, the factors leading to its depreciation with respect to a few other currencies—has been a blessing, not a curse. When West Germany and Japan choose to reverse the dollar's decline, they may do so by stimulating their own economies and thereby stimulating imports from the United States. Such moves would be welcome, increasing employment and output in those countries and elsewhere. Should West Germany and Japan prefer to go their own way, however, it would be foolish to follow their example simply to defend some romantic notion about the honor of the dollar.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Analyzing Fraser's Victory

What went wrong for Mr. [Gough] Whitlam (Labor leader)? ... The electorate could observe, from the last leadership contest, that his own party had little confidence in Mr. Whitlam. It looks as if initially the electorate moved away from Mr. Fraser because the government has so far failed to deliver prosperity and stability, but then on reflection decided that a new Whitlam interlude would produce even less stability, in fact, a return to the tension and conflict of the first Whitlam interlude ... Mr. [Don] Chipp and his Democrats ... polled well ...

In a roundabout way Mr. Fraser has been told he must do better ... but he is to be given time. This is a picture, all in all, of a preponderantly conservative society. It may surprise many who read of the strikes,

the union power, the egalitarianism of Australia. But the coterie of militants who run the unions are not representative. They express the fact that ... nobody can be bothered to go to branch meetings and control them. The result is appalling, and causes Australians to vote against Labor politically, when they are legally compelled to vote. Australia, like all countries of white settlement, is anything but militant and revolutionary in sentiment these days. Mr. Whitlam's attempt to accommodate or re-educate this attitude with his dynamic democratic socialism has run aground ... Mr. Fraser must now address himself to getting a grip on inflation, that snake in all middle-class paradises. If he can, he bids fair to emulate Sir Robert Menzies' long reign.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 14, 1902

NEW YORK—Now that the "Twentieth Century Limited" has become an established fact, the railroads are contemplating a new surprise—no less than a bridal car, specially designed for brides and bridegrooms who wed in the outlying towns and desire to come to New York for their honeymoon. Brides and bridegrooms have always been and perhaps always will be the most interesting persons in the world. There seems to be a particular charm about them and the railroad is right to treat them well.

Fifty Years Ago

December 14, 1927

NEW YORK—That Prohibition in the United States is responsible for a steady increase in public drunkenness is deduced from the report that has just been made public by the Moderation League of America. The report shows that in 1926, 711,869 arrests were made for intoxication in 602 towns and cities, as against 637,812 in 1925 and 650,961 in 1924. "By far the most distressing result of the Volstead Act," says the report, "is the increasing drinking among boys and girls, and the young in general."



Olfphant. © 1977 Washington Star, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Peking: Carter Viewed as Appeaser

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The hands of the Carter administration are "dripping with blood," according to Peking, which is applying this description to both the superpowers in a wide-ranging onslaught designed to emphasize China's distrust of the United States. Both superpowers, Peking says, are now caught in the net they have themselves cast over the world. But before long "the grave diggers of the bourgeoisie," the international proletariat, "will shake off their chains and win the whole world for themselves."

Peking has resurrected the theme, once favored by Mao Tse-tung, that a nuclear war would only help the true Communist believers to build a splendid new world on the ruins of the old. While not using that particular quotation from Mao, Peking does say that if a new war breaks out, "several hundred million more people will turn to socialism." There will not be much room left for the imperialists then, and it may well happen "that the whole structure of imperialism will completely collapse."

Key Document

Quotations do not make policy, and the revival of this particular theme does not mean that Peking wants a nuclear war. But a rethinking of China's whole foreign policy, particularly its relationship with the United States and the Soviet Union, is now under way in Peking. The article in the People's Daily from which these quotations come—as long as a small book, with nearly a hundred footnotes—is obviously a key document in the Peking policy debate.

It is reinforced by shorter commentaries, all of which are designed to show why the United States cannot be relied upon as China's ally against the Soviet Union. Soviet forces, Peking says, are "double" those of the United States, and their manpower has gone up by more than a million in the past 10 years, to 4.6 million. The Soviet Union has 400 more strategic weapons carriers than the United States has, and can launch missiles with twice the U.S. payload. The numbers of its conventional weapons are "vastly" greater, and its production of tanks is six times as large as in the United States, guns eight times, and armored vehicles three times. "Where is this balance of power," Peking asks, that Washington is talking about?

President Carter, Peking notes, speaks of the Soviet Union's "constructive cooperation," while his secretary of state maintains that Moscow, "like the United States, is seeking a strategic balance." But the Soviet Union "will never be content" with equal status with the United States. Nor could peace be maintained by relying on "equal strength"—which means that, in Peking's view, the U.S. acceptance of parity is an admission of defeat, for Moscow will use the strategic arms talks as a "smokescreen" to acquire superiority.

In a Crunch

If the Soviet Union were to attack Western Europe, "no one knows how the United States would react," indeed, says Peking, some Washington strategists believe that the United States "should give up Europe to preserve America." The implication is that if Europe cannot rely on the United States in a crunch, then China certainly cannot, and must therefore seek its salvation elsewhere.

Carter's appeasement of the Kremlin is seen by Peking as the twin of Chamberlain's deal with Hitler. It sees "the shadow of a new Munich looming ahead." While the Soviet Union employs an "offensive strategy," designed to expand its influence, the United States limits itself to "protecting" its interests. But these are dispersed so widely that it is like "trying to catch 10 fleas with 10 fingers." The Kremlin is "vocally offensive," but Carter "speaks in gentle tones," keeps calling for "restraint," reciprocity, mutual accommodation.

Washington, says Peking, "the dispute seems to be going on," but the Chinese leaders don't know what its outcome will be, and cannot afford to stake their own future on it. Churchill and De Gaulle, Peking recalls, tried to warn against appeasement, but the appeasers prevailed—and it sees them as prevailing again. The West gave a weakened Germany huge loans under the Dawes and Young plans, which ultimately enabled Hitler to "arm to the teeth." Its policy of "rearing a tiger" was now being repeated.

An economically weak Soviet Union was being given "huge" amounts of capital and advanced technology, so that "Soviet military strength is enhanced." Western capitalists see the Soviet Union as the world's biggest underdeveloped market, "a golden opportunity to make a fortune." But the capitalist thirst for profits prompts a "suicidal policy." Instead of finding the world's largest market, the West "is quenching its thirst with poison."

Did the aid and loans to Germany, Peking asks, help to save the West? It tried to negotiate on disarmament with Hitler, holding one conference after another. Today the peace is even "more hectic," says Peking disdainfully, what with GALT, the talks on force reductions in Europe, and the Helsinki-Belgrade conferences. While war is "inevitable," it could be delayed. But the key to postponing it does not lie in talks and agreements, as "some people"—meaning Carter—"preach so vociferously."

The key lies in the united struggle of the world's peoples, from which the Carter administration has obviously excluded the United States by its appeasement. Indeed, since the peoples are called upon to rise against both the superpowers, the United States may itself become the target of the struggle. Who, then, can Peking turn to? The Peking debate has focused on several options, and some of these will be considered in a further column.

Thirst for Profits

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War—like bad sanitation (which caused high infant and adult mortality) plus plagues (like the Black Death)—has at times helped keep areas of this earth from spawning too many inhabitants for their own available life resources. But military conflicts don't keep pace with illness as a destroyer.

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Thunder

At this century's start the world contained 1.5 billion people. Today the figure is over 4 billion, despite the ceaseless thunder and scream of wars. They have never stopped for a single year in this century, in one or another corner of the earth, and in World Wars I and II, the death of probably more than 100 million soldiers and civilians was brought about by arms.

Indeed, humanity—in terms of quantity—seems almost indifferent to the ghastliness of its own wars. There is no accurate way of measuring how many humans would survive the holocaust of a total world war three—even though theoretically each could be destroyed 10 times over. Yet, in all likelihood, war is not even mathematically a useful antidote to overpopulation. In any form it remains old-fashioned—and appalling.

Letters

Soviet Exit Visa

My friend Moshe Eldelman, whose wife, daughter and son-in-law emigrated to Israel a long time ago, has been refused again (for the eighth time) a visa in order to leave the Soviet Union.

He is a plain Soviet citizen, a former captain in the merchant marine service, a veteran of the war against the Nazis.

His being detained in Riga offers no political or economic advantage whatever for the Soviet Union. He is not a dissident or an intellectual personality.

Why then? For no reason that I can see other than red tape.

KRYSTYNA BODALSKA, Antwerp, Belgium.

Re the several attacks on cargo vessels off the Nigerian coast, you should know where the problem lies.

Cargo vessels arriving at Nigerian ports must wait at anchorage approximately 85 days before they can berth at any safe pier.

At any given moment there are at least 45 to 50 vessels waiting at anchorage, each one costing about \$5,000 daily on demurrage.

However, the Nigerian government continues to charter vessels, even when it knows no berth will be available, and therefore the vessels are kept at anchorage, where they can be easily attacked.

FEDRO ACOSTA, Seamen's Church Institute of N.Y.

Attacks Off Nigeria

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However, the Nigerian government continues to charter vessels, even when it knows no berth will be available, and therefore the vessels are kept at anchorage, where they can be easily attacked.

FEDRO ACOSTA, Seamen's Church Institute of N.Y.

Anthony Sampson

From London:

The war of lunching...
in this business the
competition is ruthless.

LONDON—"The British eat like crazy," the U.S. ambassador in London, Kingman Brewster, told a reporter recently. "Particularly in the clubs and in the City... you find they're really in competition with one another, trying to see who can serve the finest food."

The ambassador has hit upon an important truth. The long British lunch, which has for long been the subject of amusement to visiting Americans and even Frenchmen, is more than a symptom of mere gluttony; it has become one of the most competitive fields of activity. The British may have become rather less keen to make cars, to produce steel or to start work early in the morning; but in the business of lunching, the competition is ruthless.

The extent of it is not immediately obvious to the visitor, for the real battles are no longer waged in public restaurants but in private dining rooms and in company headquarters. And it is there, every lunchtime, that the knives—and the forks—come out. The competition between the British oil companies, BP and Shell, may not bring down the price of oil, but in the business of eating it is war to the death. In the suites of rooms on top of the skyscrapers, the battles are fought to the last salmon or soufflé, with armies of waiters and butlers, and rivers of claret and hock.

Hecic

The more outwardly easy-going and uncompetitive a company may be, it seems, the more hectic the hospitality. A man who recently joined the British Oxygen Co., a near-monopoly specially celebrated for its exclusive "fringe benefits," recently described to me the ordeals of the company's entertainment.

The sumptuous lunches were so heavily subsidized that he felt he could not afford to leave the building in the lunch hour; and in the evenings the drinks in the bar were so cheap that they attracted schools of drinkers till long after work.

Of course a lunch can sometimes be an effective weapon in clinching more serious business. The more respectable merchant banks, like Rothschilds or Warburgs, are experts at depicting their stately meals to elicit

formation or support, may for the kill over the thing of claret. Newspapers as companies reduce advertising submission with banquets, maitres, who are more in against than lunching, too aware that their questions about a company to lose their urgency the third course of a huge chairman.

It would be unfair to say that only the British in the war of eating; America London often seem determined that they can out-Londoners. When a British paper was recently bought by a U.S. company, the most sign of the new ownership escalation of banquets seemed designed to reduce press lords to subsided coronaries. And the Am always have an extra w their sleeve, to frighten U resolute Briton—the drea breakfast.

But the fact is that much lunching is not deal clinch deals or impress but simply to appeal to many executives. It is asked why, when living is as falling and industrial, tion is stagnant, the lunch should be booming answer, as to many British phenomena, is a one: taxation.

Ironically enough it ran 10 years ago, when th government first tried down business lunches in rants by disallowing them deductible expenses. Th panies retorted by providi own restaurants inside th which were much discreet than a journey. Connaught or Scott's. A receiving a call at 3 p.m. no longer need to say "to lunch" (a phrase co that in showbiz language, "He's finished.") She co "He's at a meeting" or where in the building.

By a greater irony the war became really intens the economic crisis thro ago, when the governa stricted all wage increas companies replied by step all kinds of fringe ben satisfy their executives, u became not so much the as the very core of the ment. If the company o pay their men more, the provide country houses, courses, swimming pools, fees, doctors—but above lavish lunches.

Thus the tax system of with traditional British to encourage a return to industrial life-style, with t many headquarters taki the trappings and securi old country house, compl butlers and maids, and kitchens and dining room chief centers of activi companies even bought country house to add to forts at weekends. Th executives lived an inc self-contained life, prot their benefits from th world outside. The c became like regiments i time, revolving round the mess, with their own rit vants and cellars.

Gloomy Mome

In my gloomier mo sometimes imagine the taxmen, secretly in the foreign power, plotting destruction of the British. The first step, the re incentives and risk tak reasonably easily achieve taxation and penalizing employed. The second p retreat to the 18th centu well under way by enc company benefits instead ries. But one problem i How to make quite a British businessmen d insist on working despite discouragement. The last lution was brilliant: to system which made a their life revolved ro longest possible lunch.

Thunder

At this century's start the world contained 1.5 billion people. Today the figure is over 4 billion, despite the ceaseless thunder and scream of wars. They have never stopped for a single year in this century, in one or another corner of the earth, and in World Wars I and II, the death of probably more than 100 million soldiers and civilians was brought about by arms.

Indeed, humanity—in terms of quantity—seems almost indifferent to the ghastliness of its own wars. There is no accurate way of measuring how many humans would survive the holocaust of a total world war three—even though theoretically each could be destroyed 10 times over. Yet, in all likelihood, war is not even mathematically a useful antidote to overpopulation. In any form it remains old-fashioned—and appalling.

Letters

Soviet Exit Visa

My friend Moshe Eldelman, whose wife, daughter and son-in-law emigrated to Israel a long time ago, has been refused again (for the eighth time) a visa in order to leave the Soviet Union.

He is a plain Soviet citizen, a former captain in the merchant marine service, a veteran of the war against the Nazis.

His being detained in Riga offers no political or economic advantage whatever for the Soviet Union. He is not a dissident or an intellectual personality.

Why then? For no reason that I can see other than red tape.

KRYSTYNA BODALSKA, Antwerp, Belgium.

Attacks Off Nigeria

Re the several attacks on cargo vessels off the Nigerian coast, you should know where the problem lies.

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At any given moment there are at least 45 to 50 vessels waiting at anchorage, each one costing about \$5,000 daily on demurrage.

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FEDRO ACOSTA, Seamen's Church Institute of N.Y.

Nuclear Reprocessing Unit Planned

Brazil Rebuffs U.S. Pressures on A-Plant

By Karen DeYoung

SILVA, Dec. 13 (UPI)—If persists in its plans to build a nuclear reprocessing unit, the U.S. Secretary of State warned during a visit to Brazil two weeks ago. It runs the risk of triggering a arms race with neighboring Argentina, which already has had enough uranium waste to produce several hundred bombs, according to a report of bomb-building plutonium it develops the reprocessing technology.

Message he brought from Alres, Mr. Vance said, but if Brazil would reprocess, Argentina likely do the same. "childish," a senior official said after Mr. Vance's visit. "He probably said the wrong thing to the wrong people," said a Brazilian official.

Mr. Vance added the discussions, if Brazil developing its own reprocessing technology, the United States would offer all kinds of assistance, including the fuel found in natural gas in Brazil.

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Disario Claims Lack by French

PARIS, Dec. 13 (Reuters)—Disario Front, fighting for independence in the western Sahara, has accused France of military intervention in the conflict.

Disario spokesman here said number of Mauritanian soldiers were also killed in the but he could not say how

to keep reprocessing technology from Brazil, it has, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "learned the error" of what Brazil considers U.S. heavy-handedness.

Brazil now seems almost taken aback at what it regards as the overwhelming success of its audacity. The Brazilians feel they have proved, for the first time, that a developing country, highly dependent on U.S. trade and support, can strongly disagree and live to tell about it.

Round one was a visit to West Germany early this year by Vice-President Mondale to persuade the Germans to cancel the reprocessing part of a \$10-billion, eight-reactor sale to Brazil on the ground that the Carter administration considers reprocessing technology too dangerous to spread around the world. Brazil, which was not consulted during the talks, was furious. West Germany refused to cancel.

Round two, a visit here in March by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, was by all accounts "disastrous." After seven hours of rancorous talks, the Brazilians said, Mr. Christopher presented a proposed joint communiqué outlining a curtailed Brazilian nuclear energy program. Brazil refused to sign. Mr. Christopher abruptly got on a plane back to Washington, and bilateral relations went into a deep freeze.

Technical Gambit
Then came Mr. Vance, calm and businesslike. The idea, U.S. negotiators said, was to convince Brazil, on a purely technical level, that reprocessing the procedure whereby plutonium is separated from the uranium wastes of nuclear reactors—is inefficient and unnecessary. More importantly, the U.S. argument continued, highly volatile plutonium is so dangerous to have around that even the United States has banned construction of reprocessing facilities.

In response, Brazil tried a new tactic. The Brazilians smiled, nodded sagely, said they would take it all into consideration and cordially sent Mr. Vance on his way with a brass band, an airport red carpet and a promise to talk again.

"Their objective was to get him back on the plane as soon as possible without opening their mouths," a Latin American diplomat here said. "They were very satisfied that Vance didn't get anything out of them."

Discussions will doubtless continue next spring, when President Carter picks up the Southern Hemisphere leg of the 11-country

tour he postponed last month. "We hope we can convince him," the Foreign Ministry official said. Mr. Carter does not want Brazil, or any other country, to have reprocessing technology. While reprocessed plutonium can be used as a reactor fuel, thus theoretically providing a virtually limitless fuel supply, it can also be converted into nuclear weapons fuel much faster than ordinary enriched uranium. Mr. Carter believes it is virtually impossible to safeguard large plutonium stockpiles.

Current international nuclear safeguards amount to regular inventory checks of nuclear fuels and wastes. Plutonium could quickly be diverted or stolen, Mr. Carter and others believe, and made into a bomb before anyone would discover it was missing.

U.S. officials say privately that they are less worried about countries like West Germany and Japan developing their own reprocessing technology than they are about a Third World country, with no substantive nuclear research program of its own, getting reprocessing "cheap and easy" through technology transfer.

Brazil finds that attitude unfathomable. "We have always been a friend. They had a war with Japan in this century, and they say they're not worried about Japan," the ministry official said. Besides, he said, "we are currently negotiating with the Dutch" on a plan that will prove plutonium can be safeguarded. "We are going to show the world. The U.S. believes very much in the information it has. Because they are very developed, they are sometimes inclined to think they have discovered the truth."

Spain Tightens Energy-Use Law

MADRID, Dec. 13 (Reuters)—Spain introduced new measures yesterday to cut energy consumption as part of its general austerity program.

A royal decree said that fuel supplies for home heating will be reduced next year by 10 per cent. Public buildings will be heated only during working hours, with the temperature no higher than 20 degrees (68 F).

Street lighting will be reduced by 50 per cent at 11 p.m. Shopkeepers will, when closing, have to switch off all lights except those required for security. Factories consuming more than 2,000 tons of fuel a year must submit by July an outline of improvements to save energy.



Mohammed Masmoudi

Masmoudi Ends Exile, Returns to Tunisia, Politics

TUNIS, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Former Foreign Minister Mohammed Masmoudi, who has returned home from 3 1/2 years of exile in Europe, was reported today to be re-establishing contacts with his old friends and political associates.

He made it clear before flying here yesterday from Paris that he planned to stage a political comeback with the help of the 800,000-member General Union of Tunisian Workers, now engaged in a test of strength with President Habib Bourguiba's regime.

Mr. Masmoudi, 52, returned home in defiance of a press campaign against him by the state-controlled media. He was accused of being an adventurer and a greedy politician after he first announced his intention to end his exile in France in September.

Mr. Masmoudi has long been touted as Mr. Bourguiba's likely successor. He fell out of grace after engineering the abortive Libyan-Tunisian merger in January, 1974—a plan first enthusiastically underwritten, then rejected, by Mr. Bourguiba.

Mr. Masmoudi was fired from his post and went into exile.

Gardener in Tel Aviv Finds Munitions Dump

TEL AVIV, Dec. 13 (Reuters)—A Tel Aviv resident started planting an avocado tree for his daughter and found that the family had been living for years on an ammunition dump.

Ahlan Azis discovered under his lawn dozens of live mortar shells which police believe date from World War I, when British and Turkish troops fought in the area. The whole street was cordoned off, homes were evacuated and the rusty shells were dug up.

London Begins a Crackdown on Squatting in Public Housing

By Robert Holloway

LONDON, Dec. 13 (UPI)—The Greater London Council, the elected body responsible for public services policy, has begun a drive to end the decade-old problem of squatting in council-owned property.

This has already prompted action by the Wandsworth Council, one of 33 local authorities whose activities the council coordinates, resulting in the first arrest under the Criminal Trespass Law that took effect Dec. 1.

A 30-year-old squatter, Alan Beddo, faces a six-month jail term and a fine of £1,000 (£1,750) if convicted of resisting eviction.

A group supporting the squatters, called the Campaign Against a Criminal Trespass Law, said that the arrest set a "very important precedent" that could affect all the squatters in the city.

Political Moves Seen

Squatters suspect that they are being used to further the political ambitions of some of the 92 GLC members elected in May. Election to the GLC, which decides the allocation of public funds for services such as housing and transport in London, has in the past been used as a springboard for aspiring members of Parliament.

Some GLC officials say squatters must be evicted to fight a housing shortage; but George Tremlett, chairman of the Housing Policy Committee, denies there is a shortage and describes squatting as a law-and-order issue.

Equally varied are official views about squatters themselves. GLC members have called them "bums" acting outside the law. Squatting is not an offense, however, and a report released by the government said many squatters were simply persons who had nowhere to live.

The GLC on Oct. 25 gave squatters a five-week "amnesty" in which to register, pay a weekly license fee for property they occupy and await an offer of new housing.

Those who refuse will be evicted and run the risk of arrest if they resist.

'Greater Need'
Officials said, "We need the houses for people in greater need."

But Mr. Tremlett, who estimated that there are 5,000 squatters in 1,438 of the 188,000 houses owned by the GLC, said on Nov. 1 that there was a "small surplus of about 40,000 houses" in London. Some of these belong to the 33 boroughs, which use public money to provide rented accommodation, and among them own around 600,000 houses.

Surplus or not, it is hard to

see how the GLC can keep its amnesty pledge to rehouse registered squatters if others have higher priority.

An official said that squatters would get only one offer of new housing before being evicted. The house offered would generally be one that other persons had refused, he said.

This does not necessarily mean in severely substandard buildings. The council's own apartments in high-rise towers that, as a recent strike of elevator technicians proved, are unsuitable for the aged or persons with small children.

Squatters Skeptical

Many squatters are parents, however, and the GLC's claim that the amnesty expired that "something like 95 per cent" of squatters had registered is regarded with skepticism by squatters themselves.

After the amnesty, the GLC warned, it would "use all measures which the law allows" against squatters who failed to register and pay the license fee.

This varies from £1 to £2 a week for each room in houses that often lack basic amenities such as heating and a bathroom. The council said that it would undertake no repairs before evicting.

Museum-Bound Plane Is Found Crashed in Spain

MADRID, Dec. 13 (UPI)—A search helicopter today spotted in snowy mountains the wreckage of a World War II-vintage Heinkel 111 twin-engine bomber that a British stunt pilot and his wife tried Sunday to fly to Britain, government officials said.

A spokesman for the Transport Ministry said that no sign of life was observed at the site where the German-designed plane apparently crashed Sunday in bad weather. The crash site was said to be in the Guadarrama Mountains, 38 miles northwest of here.

The pilot, Neil Williams, 44; his wife, Ana, and mechanic Joseph Donaghy and Stephen Darnell were aboard the plane when it took off from Madrid, with Mr. Williams reportedly intending to fly the craft to a British museum, the spokesman said.

The Heinkel was used by German pilots in the Spanish Civil War and in the Battle of Britain. It has become a collector's item. Spanish planes and helicopters and a U.S. military Hercules C-130 carried out a widespread air search for the Heinkel for two days before it was found.

ing the squatters and has refused to compensate them for any work they might have done.

In some houses, squatters had obviously done a considerable amount of recent repairs and maintenance. Claims to have spent upwards of £200 on property that they did not own seemed justified.

Poor Borough

A group of squatters that had formed a housing cooperative in Tower Hamlets, a poor borough stretching east of the City of London into dockland, had nothing in common with the drug-

crazed hippy stereotype that grew out of the Piccadilly squats of the late 1960s.

The group of 16 included a newly qualified lawyer, several teachers of handicapped or immigrant children and social workers.

They were determined not to register with the GLC, saying the council's amnesty would not solve the housing crisis, of which they were the victims and not the cause.

The GLC's task may be harder than it looks, for it appears to have underestimated the numbers of squatters on its property.

Against the official claim of 5,000, squatters' associations assess their total at around five times that figure.

And one squatter said that when he failed to receive notice of the amnesty and telephoned the GLC to inquire about it, he was told the house in which he was living had been "demolished in 1971."

Striking Firemen Fight Volunteers Policemen in U.K.

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP)—Striking firemen fought the police and volunteer firefighters trying to answer an alarm call in Epping, northeast of London, last night in the first major trouble in the month-old national walkout of 33,000 firemen.

About 200 militant strikers from all over Britain defied the firehouse at Epping. The fighting started when the strikers stopped part-timers, who have not joined the strike, from answering the alarm. The militants smashed the windshield on a fire truck.

Union officials reported several strikers were injured in the clash. The police moved in with dogs to break up the brawling and batted with strikers. The police reported at least one fireman was arrested.

The firemen are demanding a 30 per cent increase in their average weekly pay of £64 pounds (£115). The government has offered to give the firemen 10 per cent now, with the other 20 per cent coming in two stages.

Providence Fire Kills 7 Students

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Dec. 13 (UPI)—Seven Providence College students were killed early today—two by jumping out windows—in a fire that swept the top floor of a women's dormitory.

At least 15 students and a fireman were admitted to local hospitals after the four-alarm blaze. The fire broke out about 3 a.m. on the fourth floor of Aquinas Hall. The cause of the fire was under investigation and school officials refused comment on reports that the building, which housed 150 to 200 students, had no sprinkler system.

Spain Students Strike to Protest

MADRID, Dec. 13—Most Spanish universities were closed today as striking students mourned the death of a student who was killed in a clash yesterday between demonstrators and paramilitary civil guards at Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands.

Many of the universities were closed by officials after the student strikes began. The police prepared for further demonstrations throughout Spain.

The incident at Santa Cruz de Tenerife began when students demonstrating in support of workers' strikes built barricades, the police said. Javier Ricardo Fernandez, 22, was killed when police fired over the barricades. Another student was wounded.

Mr. Fernandez was the second demonstrator killed in political violence in Spain within eight days. On Dec. 5, a 19-year-old Communist worker died in Malaga in clashes between demonstrators and the police.

Swiss Village Lives Month Without Sun

MARTIGNY BOURG, Switzerland, Dec. 13 (AP)—A month without sun has started again for this small town of 3,300 in the southern Swiss Alps.

It lies deep in a narrow valley amid towering mountains that block off the winter sun every year for four weeks, from Dec. 9 to Jan. 6.



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GI Children in Thailand Face Stateless Future

By Lewis M. Simons

BANGKOK (WP).—Some 4,000 "Amerasian" children born of American GI fathers and Thai mothers are in danger of being made stateless by a law which some say was intended to prevent Vietnamese refugees from becoming Thai citizens.

The law, passed in 1972, has recently been reinterpreted to include those children whose GI fathers have deserted them and their mothers in Thailand.

Because the United States will not grant the children citizenship without their fathers claiming them and proving their parenthood, the children are effectively made stateless.

What this means, in addition to their not being entitled to passports and therefore not being able to leave Thailand, is that they will be denied Thai identity cards, entry into universities, military academies and the armed services, civil service jobs and land ownership.

"Unless this law is revoked, our kids will be crippled for life," said Robert Hearn, resident director

of the Pearl S. Buck Foundation in Bangkok. "We've seen it happen in South Korea and we know how children whose national loyalty can't possibly be questioned can be ruined."

Thai nationality is passed to children by their fathers. The law states, in part, that Thai nationality is to be withdrawn "from those persons born in the Kingdom of Thailand by alien fathers or by alien mothers, but without apparent legal fathers and at that time fathers or mothers were... persons who were allowed to reside in the Kingdom of Thailand temporarily."

Height of War

At the height of the Vietnam war, 50,000 GIs were based in Thailand.

According to one interpretation, the intentions of the law, imposed by former dictator Thanom Kittikachorn, was to prevent children of Vietnamese refugees, whose loyalty could be questioned and who were considered potential security risks, from gaining Thai citizenship.

Charin Kanthanomai, director of the registration division of the

Three girls among the 4,000 "Amerasian" children in Thailand.



Bangkok administration department, said the law, known as An-nouncement 337, "was not intended to be used only against Vietnamese children, but it was to be applied against all aliens."

Charin said the law has been used against the so-called Amerasian children since it took effect five years ago. A Thai newspaper, Khemmit, reported that in May the Interior Ministry ordered district officers to apply the regulation to children with an alien parent whose birth registration listed them as Thai.

Noting that this definition would include the children of some 500,000 hill people and unknown numbers of illegal immigrants,

Conference Says Acropolis Works Should Be Moved

ATHENS, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—An international conference called to discuss how to save the Acropolis from air pollution has recommended that six statues be removed and replaced by replicas.

The statues are of six maidens known as the Caryatids. The experts suggested that they be stored in an air-conditioned museum room. The maidens have stood at the south entrance of the Erechtheion—the old temple of Athena—on 2,500 years.

More than 100 Greek and foreign experts attended the three-day conference called by the Ministry of Culture and Sciences in cooperation with Unesco.

The final decision on whether the statues will be removed will be taken by George Pylas, Greek minister of culture and sciences.

Charin said in an interview, "So you can see that it is not intended to single out the Amerasian children at all."

He explained that the birth registration forms contained a small box for "nationality." In those cases where "Thai" had been written in and the father of the child was found to be foreign, he added, "The word 'Thai' is scratched out and 'not Thai' is written in."

To Be Reviewed

Since the issue of the Amerasian children was made public a few weeks ago, the pro-American military government has announced that "the matter will be reviewed as quickly as possible" and that "children born to Thai mothers ought to be entitled to Thai citizenship."

Hearn said he has seen registration forms showing fathers' names like "Mr. Jim" or "Sgt. Bob." According to other reports, in some cases nationality of the children is given as American.

"The district officials put down anything the mothers tell them," Hearn said, "and so they seal the fates of these kids for life."

According to Hearn, who has represented the Pearl S. Buck Foundation here for 10 years, "The Thai government has turned the whole matter of these kids over to us. Many of them look like Thais, all of them speak Thai and consider themselves Thais, but the government doesn't treat them like real Thais."

The foundation was established in 1964 by the late Nobel Prize-winning author and humanitarian Pearl S. Buck. It cares for 1,200 of the 4,000 or so Amerasian children in Thailand and has similar programs in the Philippines, Taiwan, South Korea and Okinawa.

Funded entirely by private donations from the United States, the foundation helps the abandoned Thai mothers or adoptive families to support the children. An estimated 90 per cent of the children were born out of wedlock.

Recently, U.S. Ambassador Charles A. Whitehouse expressed the "hope and belief" that Thailand would not reject the Amerasian children.

AROUND THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Paris

Ronald Searle, Galerie Carmen Cassé, 10 Rue Mauger, Paris 4, to Jan. 15.

The gallery has a lithographer's workshop in the back room, and Ronald Searle worked there over the last three years, producing a charming series of humorous works. The manner is now familiar to a broad public, but the inventive aesthetic touches are a surprise to the mind and a pleasure to the eye, and they show

that Searle, though faithful to his subject, is by no means repeating himself. The subjects on the whole are cats and their predicaments. The mood is no longer that of urban grime, which was an acid theme in Searle's work some years ago. Instead we find a world which, if not serene, is at least rather more human—or whatever the corresponding word should be for cats.

Reproductions, Galerie Igor Troubetzkoy, 1 Avenue de Messine, Paris 8.

The reproduction of works of art presents an interesting problem from the technical and the psychological point of view: A good reproduction in some ways calls to mind the actors of the No theater who play the parts of women. The pieces shown here at the inauguration of the gallery ranged from Bruegel to Van Gogh and were, Troubetzkoy said, produced by a laborious manual process which, along with technical refinements that are not fully divulged, is considered justification enough for prices of around \$600 for one reproduction. Most

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 13 (HT).—Marty Feldman, the cockeyed cockney comic, is the second Mel Brooks accomplice (Gene Wilder was the first) to have jumped ship and turned director-author-actor. He makes his debut in this triple function with "The Last Remake of Beau Geste" (at the Marignan, the Quintette and the Luxembourg in English).

"Beau Geste" was a florid romantic novel about the Foreign Legion by P. C. Wren. A best seller in 1925, it was filmed the following year by Herbert Brenson with Ronald Colman as its star and proved an immense success. Since then it has appeared twice as a talkie.

When spun a yarn about three brothers of an aristocratic English clan who, falling under suspicion when a family treasure is stolen, quit their ancestral mansion and join the French Foreign Legion. Amid the riffs of various underworlds, they serve bravely in a Sahara fortress warding off Arab assaults.

"Beau Geste," highly sentimental, gravely melodramatic and without relieving humor, is an easy target for mockery. When book and film were fresh in the public mind, a Paris revue included a skit sending up the scene of the jewel's disappearance.

The aunt of the Geste boys has placed the diamond on a silver platter for exhibition in the castle drawing room. The lights suddenly go off and, when relighted, the diamond is gone. The aunt has the doors locked and announces that she will extinguish the lights and when they are turned on the gem will be replaced on the silver platter—and no questions asked, for all present are on their honor. Again the electricity dims and when once more it comes on, the silver platter is missing. Feldman repeats this funny business and has extended the sketch with an additional blackout in which the table vanishes.

Michael York plays the hand-

PARIS FILMS

The End of Beau Geste—Maybe



Marty Feldman and Ann-Margret in trouble.

some hero, Beau, subjected to many an embarrassing test of his pride and nobility, and Feldman has cast himself as the ne'er-do-well brother, peopled with hero worship and slavishly loyal. His escape from prison to join his brother has been shot as a flicker of the early Chaplin days, and he has supplied some burlesque song numbers in the rousing style of musical-comedy soldier marches. Ann-Margret is an Elinor Glyn vamp, James Earl Jones is a double-dealing sheikh and Trevor Howard, Terry Thomas and Hugh Griffith are members of the British gentry as observed through vaudeville opera glasses. A good time is had by all.

"New York, New York" (at the Publicis Elysees and the Paramount Odeon in English) stars Liza Minnelli, but that is its sole asset and only an asset when Miss

Minnelli is singing. Even in obvious discomfort when upon to recite her silly line.

That there is nothing to posterior to set down on a fact known to every public reader. It is not surprising that someone wrote "New York, New York" but it is almost beyond belief that anyone it and has produced it at great expense. This exact scenario might be merited as a very bad soap opera. It relates the absorbing tale of a girl who a cheeky saxophonist at tory celebration in 1945, him and argues with him next two hours. She p when she starts to sing band—a more popular act than he and he loses his and takes to the bottle. word, the "Star is Born" murdered. The musical m with Miss Minnelli are as in the dark. Robert de Niro the surly musician and the

the present day, to market first-rate—really first-rate—reproductions at the price of a two-record album, provided a market were created, somewhat on the basis of that which exists for records.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

The Arnolfini Marriage in Focus, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London W.C.2, to Jan. 8.

The latest "Painting in Focus" in which a masterpiece is isolated with a handful of related works and documentation, is the famous "Arnolfini Marriage" by Jan van Eyck. The six other paintings are two further Van Eycks (one probably a self-portrait) and four on the theme of marriage from Italian primitive to 18th-century French. Other current National Gallery activities include a slide-tape presentation, "Pictures to Music," devised by the keeper, Cecil Gould, and the publication of a record with 11 paintings reproduced in accurate color on the sleeve—"Music in Pictures," in which the musicians portrayed are re-created in sound by singers and instrumentalists from the Royal Academy of Music.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Jane Austen Play Sold

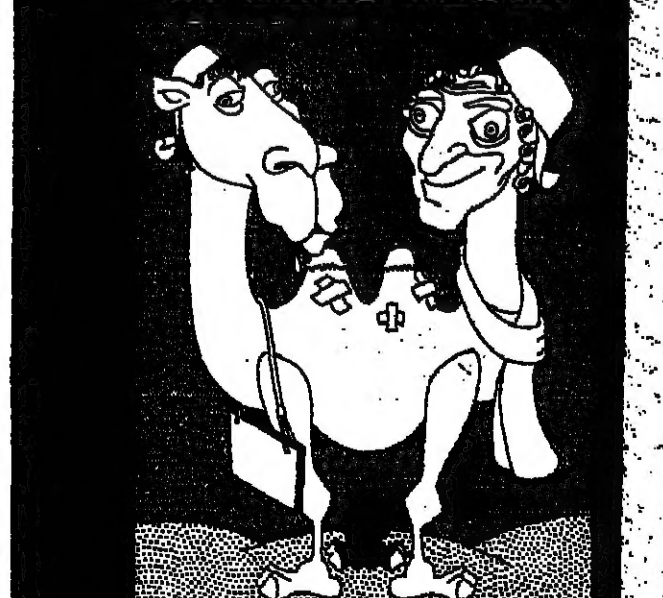
LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—The autograph manuscript of a hitherto unknown play by Jane Austen, the early 19th-century novelist, was sold for \$17,000 at a Sotheby's auction today. The play is called "Sir Charles Grandison or The Happy Man."

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

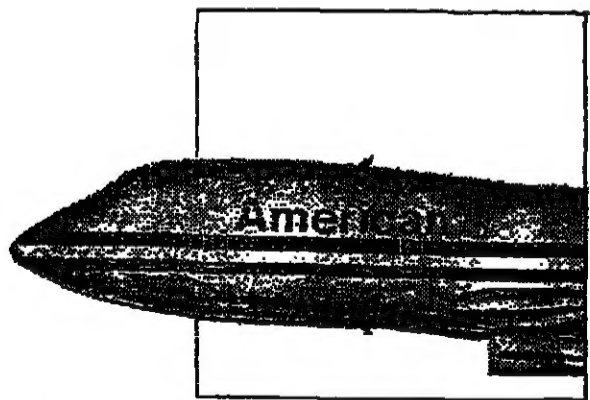
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PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

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**Basel Talks Non-Action
Pushes Dollar Lower**

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The dollar plunged today as more uncertainty spread through the foreign exchange markets after a meeting of central bankers in Basel failed to announce any agreed action to support the U.S. currency.

Informed sources said that at formal talks in Basel, U.S. officials resisted pressure from their

European counterparts to prop up the dollar, which has been falling for many months.

The dollar fell to new lows against the major continental currencies. In Frankfurt, it closed at 2.1475 deutsche marks, down from 2.17 DM yesterday. In Zurich, it closed at 2.10 Swiss francs, down from 2.12. In Amsterdam, it was quoted at 2.34 guilders.

Banking sources in Frankfurt said today the Bundesbank, which has been intervening heavily on the markets to prop up the dollar, may not be so quick to do so in the future due to the apparent failure to reach a concerted international support agreement.

The Bundesbank has accumulated huge amounts of foreign exchange mainly because of its dollar-buying operations, and it is worried that these currency inflows to West Germany may cause inflation, the sources said. The Bundesbank's basic policy of intervening to try to dampen erratic movements is likely to remain unchanged, but in the absence of a concerted dollar-support agreement, it may adopt a looser definition of what it regards as erratic, the sources added.

Today, the central bank bought \$7.4 million after the dollar had fallen to a record low of 2.1480 marks on the Frankfurt foreign exchange market. The intervention was small when seen against the total Bundesbank effort since the latest bout of currency unrest began in late September.

The Bundesbank disclosed today that it has bought currency worth around \$4.2 billion from Oct. 1 until last week in its attempts to smooth out fluctuations in currency exchange rates. In its latest monthly report, issued today, the Bundesbank said the recent decline in the dollar's value had brought about a clear deterioration in West Germany's price competitiveness in the export market.

Dealers said that the Frankfurt market was now in a state of complete uncertainty about the dollar's future.

**Kaunda Appeals
To the West for
Private Investors**

LUSAKA, Dec. 13 (UPI).—President Kenneth Kaunda announced here today that Zambia is opening its doors to Western private investors interested in exploiting the country's large untapped mineral resources, including stable uranium deposits.

Speaking at a national conference of the ruling United National Independence party, the Zambian leader called upon foreign companies to help this economically depressed nation launch a "new economic take-off" beginning early next year.

"We want investors with money to come into the country and start large-scale exploitation of these selected and proven mineral deposits immediately with state participation," he said, listing among Zambia's mineral reserves gold, emeralds, diamonds, iron ore and precious and semiprecious stones.

"We are throwing the door open in 1978 for large-scale and medium-scale investors to come and work these deposits," he said.

**Tokyo Urged
By Keidanren
To Reflate****Sets Growth Target
Of 6.5% for 1978**

TOKYO, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) said today it has urged the government to introduce deflationary measures to raise real economic growth to at least 6.5 per cent next year from an estimated 5.3 per cent this year.

This would reduce Japan's current account surplus to \$6.5 billion from a record \$10.5 billion in the fiscal year ending next March, it said in a statement.

It proposed a national budget of 35 trillion yen (\$145 billion at 241 yen to the dollar) for the fiscal year starting in April, compared with a reported government plan for a budget of about 33 trillion yen, it said.

Keidanren also proposed tax cuts to encourage fixed business investments, preferential taxation and subsidies for residential construction, re-examination of the land policy, electric power source development and oil stockpiling.

It said the measures would also reduce Japan's trade surplus to \$14.9 billion from an estimated \$17.5 billion in the current fiscal year.

Without these measures, the economic growth rate will fall to 4.1 per cent, while the current account and trade surpluses will fall only slightly to \$12.8 billion and \$9 billion respectively, it said.

Keidanren president Toshio Doko said that surplus countries such as Japan and West Germany should expand domestic demand to help world economic recovery.

Mr. Doko also told businessmen at a Japan-American symposium on economic harmony that Japan should alter its industrial structure and yield whatever surpluses it cannot maintain to the competition from developing countries.

The statement was made by Robert Strauss, special U.S. trade representative, after hearing an outline of the plan by Nobuhiko Uehara, Japan's minister for external economic affairs.

The dollar for overnight delivery closed at 240.90 yen after opening at 241.50. It stood at 242.40 at yesterday's close.

On the stock exchange the market average fell 30.44 to close at 4,778.53. The Tokyo Stock Exchange index closed at 336.65, down 1.70. The market rose initially, but fell at midday on news of the Strauss statement.

Price Index, Ship Orders

In another development, the Bank of Japan said the November wholesale price index fell 0.7 per cent to an unadjusted 167.2 (base 1970) following a 0.3-per-cent decline in October.

The year-on-year fall was 0.9 per cent, compared with October's year-to-year rise of 0.1 per cent, it said.

This was the first year-on-year fall since July, 1972.

Low-Cost Baskets

As a result, the cost of food, housing and basic living supplies is low, but the prices on appliances, automobiles and other so-called luxury goods are high.

For a skilled worker who earns the equivalent of \$360 a month in gross pay it takes 2 1/2 months to buy a black and white television set and 9 1/2 months to buy the smallest domestic car, a plastic-body Trabant with an engine that uses a combination of oil and gasoline.

The Honecker policy now has resulted in a slowdown in the economy and an apparent shift back to traditional planning schemes to put more emphasis on export markets.

In 1976, the economy grew at only 2.7 per cent instead of the planned 5.3 per cent. The growth rate in the first half of 1977 was 4.5 per cent instead of 5.1 per cent. The government has announced that next year's growth target is 5.3 per cent compared with the 1977 goal of 5.5 per cent.

With the price-rise alternative removed, the East German planners have decided to stimulate growth by trying to raise labor efficiency, invest in greater development of fuel sources—almost exclusively lignite (brown coal)—and increase export sales.

Many Western experts believe the plan is unrealistic, especially the scheme for enlarging export sales to the West by 100 per cent and by 50 per cent to Comecon partners.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Marshall Field Rejects Bid**

Cartier Hawley Hale Stores of Los Angeles is offering to buy Chicago-based Marshall Field for \$162 million. Field's rebuff included an anti-trust lawsuit to block the bid. Cartier Hawley Hale proposes a price of \$36 per share "as a base for negotiations." If the two were to merge, Cartier Hawley Hale would move up from its present spot as seventh largest U.S. department store chain to third, behind Federated Department Stores and May Department Stores. CHH said the offer was fair but "not immutable" and open to negotiation. If Field declines to negotiate, CHH says it "will not be bound by these proposals in any offer or other action which we may elect to pursue in the future." Marshall Field shares have traded between \$17 and \$25 1/2 this year. The firm's book value (total assets minus obligations to shareholders) is about \$25.47 per share. Despite the substantial premium offered by CHH, Marshall Field is rejecting the bid. The company's official statement simply announced that the firm had asked the federal court to block any such merger "as a clear violation of federal anti-trust laws."

Japanese Vehicle Exports Rise

Toyota Motor's vehicle exports rose 7.2 per cent in November compared with October, to 129,365 units, and were 17.4 per cent higher than a year earlier. The November total comprised 66,157 passenger cars, 42,129 trucks and 1,098 buses. U.S. shipments rose 16 per cent to 51,796 from last year and those to Saudi Arabia were up 33.8 per cent to 11,274 units. Exports to Belgium more than doubled to 5,074 units and those to Britain rose 71 per cent to 4,300 units. Nissan Motor's export shipments in November rose to 120,743 units, up 26.7 per cent from October and 28.6 per cent over November last year. This included 52,017 units to the United States, up 57.3

per cent from a year earlier; 8,755 units to Britain, up 250 per cent, and 7,992 to Saudi Arabia, down 8 per cent. Overall, Toyota produced 246,517 vehicles in November, up 8.3 per cent from a year ago while Nissan turned out 210,676 units, down 1.3 per cent.

Daimler 1977 Turnover Rises

Daimler-Benz expects worldwide revenue this year will total some 25.5 billion deutsche marks, up from last year's 23.5 billion DM. Management board chairman Joachim Zahn expects that earnings will also show an improvement. Car output was up around 8 per cent, or 30,000 vehicles to 400,000 units—30 per cent above the 1971 level. By contrast, the overall German motor industry will only grow by some 9 per cent over that previous record year, with an estimated 1977 total of 2.8 million vehicles, Mr. Zahn says. The domestic group's turnover is estimated at some 21 billion DM compared with 19.4 billion DM in 1976, with cars accounting for around 11 billion DM compared with 9.4 billion DM last year.

Negative Cash Flow at Phelps Dodge

Phelps Dodge expects that "at any copper price that it appears prudent to predict, we would have a negative cash flow next year." George Monroe, chairman, notes that the company, the second largest U.S. copper producer, has \$55 million of long-term debt coming due in 1978. "We have ample revolving bank credit to cover the negative cash flow, but the long-term credit market appears favorable at this time and we are currently planning a private placement of \$75 million of 30-year notes," he says. The company, he adds, plans to trim its 1978 capital outlays about 15 per cent from this year's \$130 million, mainly because of the conclusion of programs to increase uranium and copper output and for pollution control.

Basic Discord Papered Over**Textile States Agree to Extend Trade Pact**

GENEVA, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—The world's major textile trading nations reached an understanding today to extend the multi-fiber agreement (MFA), which controls such trade, for another four years from Jan. 1, 1978.

Sources attending the negotiations said that some modifications to the current pact have been agreed to and that these would be presented to the full 50-nation textiles committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade tomorrow.

Sources said that though the understanding was between major textile trading nations, the main textile exporters that had stalled the talks—Brazil and India—were part of it and that there was little doubt that the modified protocol to establish an extension would pass the textiles committee and be opened for ratification soon.

The 50 nations that adhere to the MFA account for between 80 and 85 per cent of the world trade in textiles, which amounts to about \$50 billion annually.

Essentially, the sources said, the new procedure papers over deep disagreements between exporters and some of the importers on the basic 1973 treaty provisions for an annual 6-per-cent increase of textile deliveries by developing states to the advanced consumer nations.

The European Economic Community had threatened not to take part in an extended agreement unless it is changed to allow departures from the 6-per-cent rule. The Common Market has negotiated export restraint pacts with textile suppliers and wants these endorsed in a renewed treaty.

Several developing countries opposed this on the ground that it would open the door to textile import restrictions by other treaty members as well. But apparently the hard-liners agreed to accept a compromise

rather than lose all advantages of the multilateral arrangement.

As described by the sources, the agreed formula looked more like a face-saving device that does not really solve the basic underlying differences and may still give rise to disputes at a later stage.

The sources said participants

are now in general agreement that the treaty be extended by a simple protocol while a compromise allowing departures from its 6-per-cent rule would be spelled out in a separate document.

The separate document would be a summation of the negotiations by Olivier Long, director of GATT and chairman of the textiles committee.

The protocol, the sources said, would contain a reference to Mr. Long's summation as a condition of treaty extension. Thus departures from the 6-per-cent rule would still remain a key element of an extended textile agreement without being spelled out specifically in the text of the treaty itself.

French Jobless Rate

PARIS, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—French unemployment fell to a seasonally adjusted 1.05 million in November, an estimated 4.3 per cent of the labor force, from October's 1.1 million. The Labor Ministry said that on an unadjusted basis unemployment fell to 1.18 million from 1.21 million.

**N.Y. Stocks Decline
In Lackluster Session**

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—Stocks were slightly lower throughout the session today in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which was down about 3 points at midday, gained some ground in the afternoon and closed off 0.52 to 315.23. It was off 1.04 at 3 p.m.

Volume totaled 18.19 million shares, up from 18.18 million yesterday. Analysts said investors are worried about the declining dollar and the sluggish economy. November retail sales figures released yesterday were also mildly disappointing, one analyst said.

In addition, another analyst said, lack of progress in drafting an energy bill is weighing on the market and tax selling may also be causing some weakness.

Coming Glass, ex a 38-cent dividend, fell 3 1/8 to 53 5/8. Yesterday the company said it expects lower fourth-quarter operating earnings and is unsure of its first-quarter outlook.

Bates Manufacturing rose 1 1/4 to 38 1/2. Bates said it has terminated a contract to sell about 8,300 acres of non-coal land in Tennessee.

Activist-traded J. Ray McDermott was up 2 3/8 to 58 1/4 on 229,100 shares when it was halted due to an imbalance. Borden picked up 1 to 31 1/2. The company said it plans to repurchase up to 300,000 shares.

Superior Oil lost 3 to 24 1/2. Getty

Oil 2 1/2 to 15 1/2. General Dynamics 1 1/4 to 47 3/4. Whigley 1 1/4 to 72 and Digital Equipment 1 to 44 5/8.

National Staron & Chemical gained 1 1/2 to 67. Norton 2 1/4 to 42 1/4. Oakite Products 2 to 18. Moore McCormack 1 5/8 to 29 7/8. Gable Industries 1 1/8 to 7 1/2. Natomax 1 1/4 to 37 3/8. Murphy Oil 1 1/8 to 37 3/8. Kemco Copper 1 1/4 to 20 1/2. Iowa Beef Processors 1 1/4 to 30. Soo Lines 1 to 48 5/8 and Celanese 1 5/8 to 43.

**Eurocurrency
Control Urged**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—Eduardo R. D'Amico, chairman of the House Banking Committee, urged yesterday that the Federal Reserve Board set reserve requirements for Eurocurrency lending by overseas branches of U.S. banks.

By channeling billions of dollars to their foreign branches for lending abroad, Rep. Reuss said, large U.S. banks are reducing the supply of domestic credit "during this critical state of our domestic recovery."

He argued for the reserve requirements in a letter to Fed chairman Arthur Burns.

Replying to an earlier letter from Rep. Reuss, Mr. Burns had said that the chairman's appraisal of the situation.

"Generally," Mr. Burns said, "interest-rate levels in this country are little affected by international credit flows; instead, they are influenced almost entirely by the demand for and supply of credit in our enormous domestic credit markets."

Under existing regulations, foreign branches of U.S. banks have a 4-per-cent reserve requirement on money they lend back to their U.S. parent banks. In addition, the foreign branches now have a 1-per-cent reserve requirement under Fed rules for loans to other U.S. borrowers. This was reduced from 4 per cent in November.

Mr. Reuss, in a statement, said the Fed should take the lead in "persuading central banks of all nations in the Eurocurrency markets to impose uniform reserve requirements on all Eurocurrency deposits."

E. German Economy Loses Bounce

By Murray Seeger

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The East German economy, traditionally the leader of the European Communist bloc, still provides the highest standard of living in the Communist world but it has lost much of its buoyancy.

The rate of growth is slowing and the already strained labor force is being exhorted to work even harder to meet official planning targets. Seeking new ways to impress the world that East Germany is a viable, independent state—that will never be reunited with its bigger and much richer neighbor, West Germany, the Socialist Unity (Communist) party and its government have announced a massive celebration of the state's 20th anniversary, two years in advance.

"We will prepare the jubilee with new labor achievements in all areas of society's life," declared the statement that covered two pages in the official newspaper, Neues Deutschland.

A country with few natural resources, a chronic shortage of labor and a bigger military budget than most other members of the East European trading group, Comecon, East Germany established an enviable record both for exporting goods and raising individual standards of living in the 1960s.

Eying the Jones's

The nation's leaders felt a particular challenge, not only to excel within the Communist world but to keep its own living standard within hailing distance of West Germany's.

Since 80 per cent of the East German population of under 17 million can see West Germany by television, and several million receive regular radio broadcasts from West German relatives, the difference in living standards is more graphic than in the other, more isolated Communist countries.

The difference is most telling in Berlin, where thousands of foreign tourists daily cross through the huge wall that divides the city and can compare the gaudy, rich life of the western part of the city with the drab streets of the Eastern zone.

The quality and supply of goods in East German stores are better than in other East European countries but still are far inferior to Western goods. Lines form daily outside most stores and individuals complain there is little they want to buy.

**Philippine Firm Seeks
\$140-Million Credit**

HONG KONG, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co. is borrowing \$140 million to help finance the extension of its Manila-area telephone network.

The loan is being arranged in two portions: A \$77-million, 7 1/2-year credit carrying an interest rate at 1 1/8 percentage points above the London interbank rate (Libor) and a commitment fee of 5/8 per cent and a \$63-million loan that has been already raised privately in West Germany.

Much of the equipment involved in the extension of the telephone system is being supplied by Siemens of West Germany.

Comecon Bank Signs Euroloan

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Comecon's International Investment Bank signed a \$500-million seven-year loan. The facility will be a group of banks today.

The loan carries an interest margin of 1 point over Libor.

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(Continued on next page.)

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 13

Stock										Stock										Stock										Stock									
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Vol					Vol					Vol					Vol					Vol					Vol					Vol					Vol				
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W77 - Stock										W77 - Stock										W77 - Stock														
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32%	3%	1%	RRR	2.20	11	9	2%	21%	21%	18%	4	14	Sticht	3.0	3.3	4	12%	26%	26%				14	14	Sticht	3.0	3.3	4	12%	26%	26%			
33%	3%	1%	RRR	2.20	11	9	2%	21%	21%	18%	4	14	Sticht	3.0	3.3	4	12%	26%	26%				14	14	Sticht	3.0	3.3	4	12%	26%	26%			
34%	3%	1%	RRR	2.20	11	9	2%	21%	21%	18%	4	14	Sticht	3.0	3.3	4	12%	26%	26%				14	14	Sticht	3.0	3.3	4	12%	26%	26%			
35%	3%	1%	RRR	2.20	11	9	2%	21%	21%	18%	4	14	Sticht	3.0	3.3	4	12%	26%	26%				14	14	Sticht	3.0	3.3	4	12%	26%	26%			
36%	3%	1%	RRR	2.20	11	9	2%	21%	21%	18%	4	14	Sticht	3.0	3.3	4	12%	26%																

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KINGDOM OF SWEDEN
DM 200,000,000
6% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1977/1989

Offering Price: 99 3/4 %
Interest: 8 % p. a., payable on December 1 of each year
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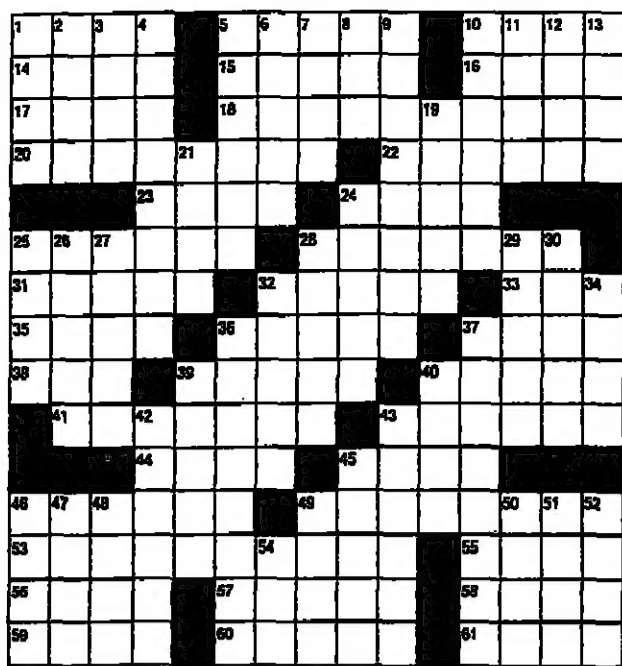
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Aktiengesellschaft

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CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Bridge coup
 - Child's marble
 - Salvador
 - Neither fem. nor neut.
 - Copycat
 - Race-track shape
 - Nobel
 - Karlfield, 1931
 - Jurist William
 - Comedian
 - Bleachers
 - Highland
 - refusals
 - Doe's mate
 - Unions of a sort
 - Journalist
 - William and family
 - Ocean birds
 - Candidate's program item
 - Shack
 - Infested with tiny arachnids
 - Nodule of stone
 - "Wanderland" bird
 - Patriotic org.
 - Moisten the roast
 - Decadent, e.g.
 - Artist William
 - Willy and wife
- DOWN**
- Merganser
 - The arch, in
 - Book of poems by Claudi
 - President William
 - Strolls
 - Makes glittery
 - After amo
 - Spasm
 - Singer Billy
 - Father William's time of life
 - River of an Elizabethan
 - William
 - Hit the ground
 - Siberian river
 - Jungle jaunt
 - Dramatist
 - Senator William of Va.
 - Stunlike William
 - Allen White
 - Ernstlike William
 - Jennings Bryan
 - Medicare
 - Energetic one
 - McGovern's opponent in 1972
 - Fed
 - 37 Actor William
 - Puppeteer Bill
 - Capitol Hill sp.
 - More hoary
 - Penitential
 - Relative of bingo
 - Kane's "Rosebud"
 - Choir member
 - Art's opposite
 - Wheddie
 - Essau's country
 - Passport entry
 - Windsors
 - Denier

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	17	65	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	48	Cloudy
ANKARA	0	32	Snow
ANTWERP	5	45	Overcast
ARLINGTON	18	64	Clear
BARCELONA	13	56	Cloudy
BATH	10	50	Shower
BELGRADE	1	30	Clear
BELMONT	11	52	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	4	42	Cloudy
BOSTON	23	74	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	28	82	Cloudy
CARLSRUHE	18	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Overcast
DUBLIN	11	52	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Cloudy
FLORENCE	8	46	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	46	Cloudy
GENEVA	4	48	Clear
HELSINKI	0	32	Sleet
ISTANBUL	4	38	Clear
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy
LONDON	10	51	Variable
LOS ANGELES	15	54	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings U.S. Canada)
 11:00 GMT, others at 12:00 GMT.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

December 13, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT. (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (m)-monthly; (q)-quarterly; (b)-bi-monthly; (i)-irregularly.

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PEANUTS



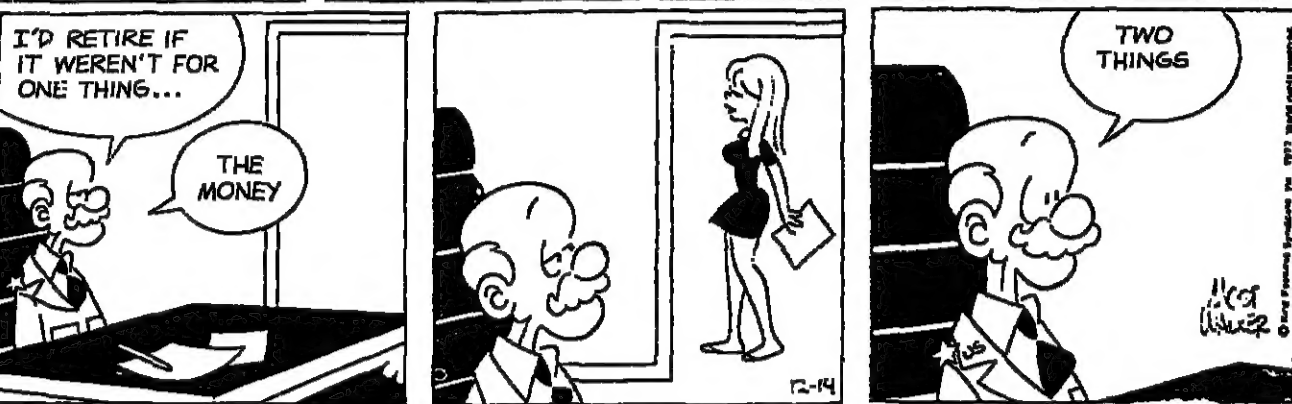
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



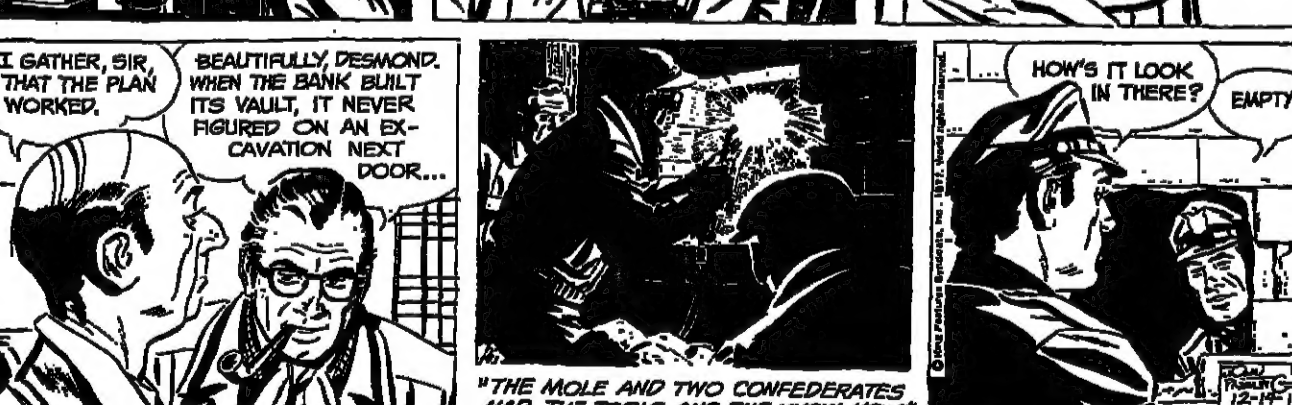
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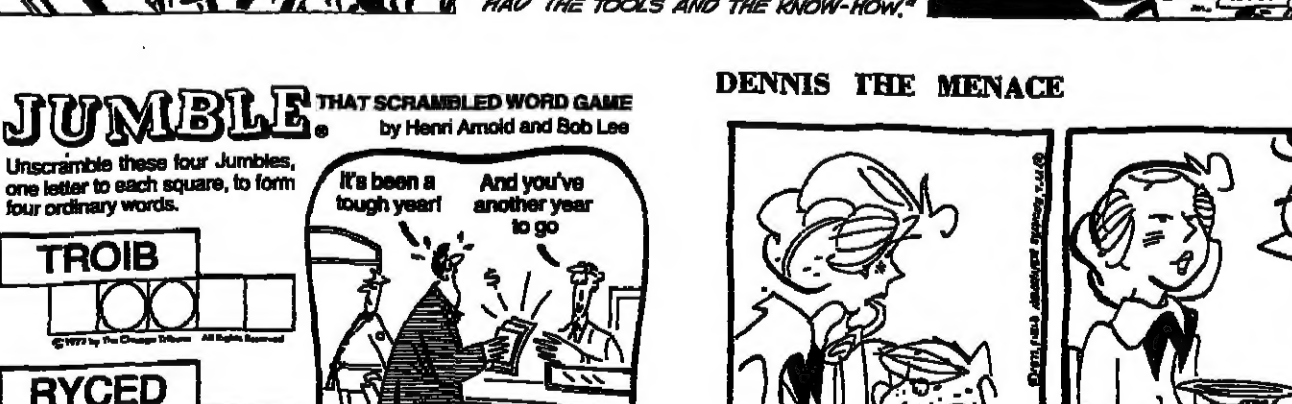
REX MORGAN M.D.



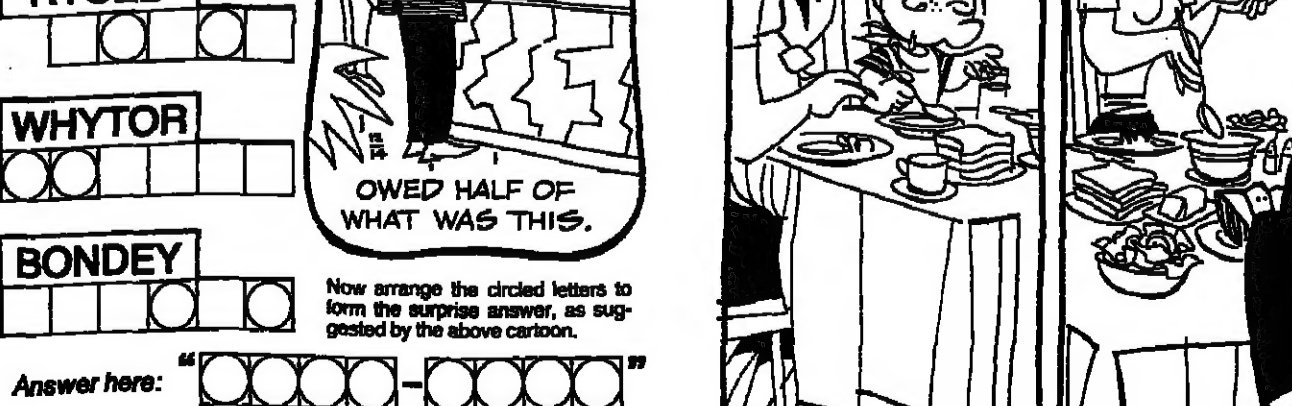
RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

SAMUEL JOHNSON

By W. Jackson Bate. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. Illustrated. 646 pp. \$19.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

A life of Samuel Johnson?

One would think the competition rather stiff for such an undertaking, since, by Walter Jackson Bate's own repeated admission, James Boswell's "Life of Johnson" remains "the single most famous work of biographical art in the whole of literature." But as Bate, who is now Lowell Professor of the Humanities at Harvard, also takes pains to point out, Boswell's biography presents a "somewhat specialized" view of Johnson. "The first half of Johnson's life occupies little more than a tenth of the work. Less than a quarter takes him up to 55, when his life was more than two-thirds over; and a full half of the book is devoted to Johnson's last eight years, from 67 to 75."

Moreover, Boswell shows Johnson in a highly masculine world—that of the club and the tavern. He consequently exaggerates the picture of Johnson as a conversationalist—even misleading us about the frequency with which he inserted "sir" into his remarks and about his taste for being addressed as "Dr. Johnson," which in fact he rather disliked—and he underplays his subject's importance as a writer.

Finally, there are many things about Johnson's life that Boswell simply didn't know. After all, he wasn't absorbed into Johnson's life to the degree that legend has made it appear. During the 21 years he knew Johnson, the total amount of time he spent in his presence adds up to less than a year and a half.

In short, there remains a great deal for the modern biographer to do, and Bate, who taught his popular "The Age of Johnson" at Harvard for 30 years and has edited four volumes of the new "Tale Edition of Johnson," not only does most of it, he does it magnificently.

The picture that Boswell presents of Johnson is by no means the only area of misconception that Bate's biography clears up. From it we also get a considerably revised view of everything from Johnson's politics and religion to his feelings about travel, his attitudes as a literary critic, and his sexual inclinations. Far from being the image of stodgy conservatism that a combination of Boswell, Thomas Babington Macaulay's "Whig interpretation" of British history and our present tendency to misunderstand 18th-century Toryism has propagated, Johnson's politics in fact bore resemblance to what these days would be called liberalism.

As for his religious attitudes: Bate makes it clear that he was not at all "a conventional church of England man who differed from others only in the superior firmness of his beliefs and his militant sectarianism... [Religion] for Johnson, at least in its deeper implications, involved far more a struggle (as well as a more private concern) in conventional picture of his begin to suggest."

And it is not true, as scholars have argued, that Johnson had a deeply chaste nature, which, being erotic expression, as he developed an area with Mrs. (Henry) Thrale family "adopted" Johnson 1768, when he was 55, he was actually his going insane.

But such basic clarifications, Bate wears his lightly. What makes Johnson's powerful—even at times—in its author's performance as a specialist, though, is his knowledge of Johnson's life. Boswell's "Life of Johnson" is a masterpiece of the art of the biographer. It is a masterpiece of the art of the biographer. It is a masterpiece of the art of the biographer.

But where is it? In the relationship to Johnson's habits when he was not psychologically difficult, to Bate, it was in escape the hell of what that Johnson acquired an extraordinary range of knowledge about everything from butchering. But Johnson, says Bate, also why he failed to write under his own signature was nearly 50, and why, was able to write, he was close to his deathbed of his best—were printed a single reading by their Johnson's life is, it is reassuring to anyone who ever faced the terror of place of paper. It is reassuring to anyone who ever faced the terror of place of paper. It is reassuring to anyone who ever faced the terror of place of paper.

The proof of these more than simply demonstrates the story that follows:

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
 a book reviewer for
 the New York Times

BRIDGE

By Alan T.

An interesting bridge maneuver was entitled "the coup without a name." The purpose of the play is to cut the defenders' communications; it was eventually renamed, quite appropriately, "the scissors coup."

North was the only player who did not have reason to feel pleased with his distribution on the diagrammed deal. After the opponents bid the minor suits, South took a shot at four hearts. West chose to bid five clubs rather than five diamonds, recognizing that his partner must have a long club suit. As it happens, both contracts would have been unbeatable.

When North raised to five hearts, justifiably, West thought that his two aces entitled him to double. The sequel showed that he was wrong, although he found the most effective lead of the singleton spade.

South won with the spade ace in dummy, and routine play would now have led to a one-trick defeat. If he had played trumps at this point West would have won and led a club, permitting East to gain the lead to play a spade. The ruff would then have been the setting trick. But South saw the danger, and used his scissors to cut the diamond king from the diamond suit and threw his single West was welcome to diamond trick in the normal club (but defenders' communications) now out.

East could never get so West's two red aces only tricks for the def solitaire coup had made difference between minus plus 500.

At the second trick, North led the diamond king from the diamond suit and threw his single West was welcome to diamond trick in the normal club (but defenders' communications) now out.

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East could never get so West's two red aces only tricks for the def solitaire coup had made difference between minus plus 500.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"ANY MORE CARROTS, MOM?" "THE FIRST DAY OF CHRISTMAS."

هذه من المال

Washington Fined, Suspended

NBA Player Penalized \$50,000 After Fighting



Kermit Washington

Washington, 25, was unhappy with the decision. "After the way he [O'Brien] dealt with Kareem, I saw myself as a guy he was going to use as an example... a sacrificial lamb. I knew it [the punishment] was going to be bad. But what do you do when a guy [Kareem] hits you and then when someone [Tomjanovich] you don't know runs straight at you? This is ridiculous.

"Why me? Why did Rudy have to run at me? It was so silly and unfortunate. Everyone knows if you want to break up a fight you run at your own guy. You can get killed the other way.

"My gosh, I haven't slept in three nights. Now I'm getting nationwide publicity for something like this. This is terrible for my image. What if I want to get a job when I'm out of basketball? I know they [the NBA] would go by the severity of Rudy's injuries but this is ridiculous.

What Washington calls "this whole mess" came when his career was finally on the upswing.

He sat on the bench in 1973 as a first-round draft choice out of American University in Washington and missed substantial parts of the next three seasons with injuries to his back, ankle and knee. And for a long time in his four-plus years with the Lakers, he was miscast as a 6-8 center.

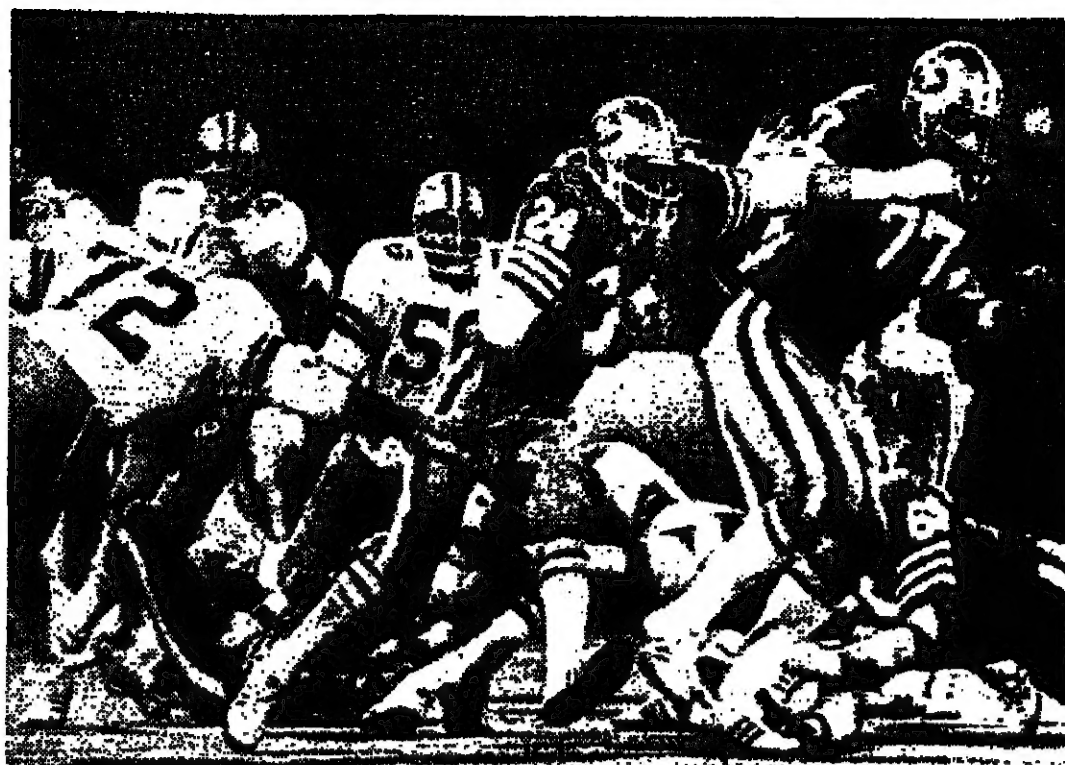
Washington won a starting job in camp this fall and got off to a fast start, averaging 11 points and 11 rebounds.

Hockey Suspensions

MONTREAL, Dec. 13 (AP)—Mike Walton of the Vancouver Canucks and Phil Russell of the Chicago Black Hawks have been suspended for the next three National Hockey League games, the league's executive vice-president, Brian O'Brien, said yesterday.

The two participated in a stick-swinging incident during a game at Chicago on Dec. 4.

In addition to the suspensions, each player must pay an automatic \$200 fine for the match. Penalties assessed in the game were: Walton must pay an additional \$50 fine for a spearing penalty.



SHORT GAIN—Defensive end Ed Jones (No. 72) of Dallas comes in from the left to stop running back Del Williams (No. 24) of San Francisco after a six-yard gain.

Staubach Leads Cowboy Victory

From Wire Dispatches
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Roger Staubach passed for three touchdowns, scored one himself and set up 17 more points last night in leading the Dallas Cowboys to a 42-35 victory over the San Francisco 49ers in a National Football League game.

In helping the Cowboys overcome four touchdown passes by the 49ers, Jim Plunkett, Staubach overcame his erratic passing in his two previous games.

Staubach threw touchdown passes of 36 yards to Preston Pearson, 20 yards to Tony Dorsett and 22 yards to Butch Johnson, running his season total to 17 scores.

In addition, Staubach ran a yard for a touchdown after setting up the drive with a 38-yard pass to Drew Pearson and put the Cowboys in position for two more scores. The 42 points were the most allowed by the 49ers since 1969, or 121 games.

Plunkett threw scoring passes of 10 yards to Ken Harrison, 27 yards to Gene Washington, 1 yard to Delvin Williams and 47 yards to Paul Seal. But the effort was wasted as the 49ers suffered their eighth loss in 13 games.

The Cowboys recorded their 11th victory and clinched the home-field advantage for both the first and second round games in the playoffs. They will play either Minnesota or Chicago.

Dorsett, who also scored on a 21-yard run, finished the game with 112 yards rushing. That gave the rookie back 977 yards and put him in position to go over the 1,000 mark in Dallas's final game of the season, against the Denver Broncos.

Dorsett's touchdown by rushing was his 12th, to set a Cowboys' season record.

Gregg Resigns

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The Cleveland Browns head coach, Forrest Gregg, has resigned, effective at the end of the season, the National Football League club announced today.

Gregg will coach the team for the 1978 season.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	P
Pittsburgh	11	2	0	0
Cincinnati	10	3	0	0
Houston	9	4	0	0
San Diego	8	5	0	0
Seattle	8	5	0	0
San Francisco	7	6	0	0
Los Angeles	7	6	0	0
Denver	6	7	0	0
Oakland	6	7	0	0
San Diego	6	7	0	0
Seattle	6	7	0	0
San Francisco	6	7	0	0
Los Angeles	6	7	0	0
Denver	6	7	0	0
Oakland	6	7	0	0
San Diego	6	7	0	0
Seattle	6	7	0	0
San Francisco	6	7	0	0
Los Angeles	6	7	0	0
Denver	6	7	0	0
Oakland	6	7	0	0
San Diego	6	7	0	0
Seattle	6	7	0	0
San Francisco	6	7	0	0
Los Angeles	6	7	0	0
Denver	6	7	0	0
Oakland	6	7	0	0
San Diego	6	7	0	0
Seattle	6	7	0	0
San Francisco	6	7	0	0
Los Angeles	6	7	0	0
Denver	6	7	0	0
Oakland	6	7	0	0
San Diego	6	7	0	0
Seattle	6	7	0	0
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Los Angeles	6	7	0	0
Denver	6	7	0	0
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